

# Herald Tribune

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## Apollo-17 On Course For Pacific

Experts Hail  
Scientific Gains

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Apollo-17 astronauts, with their major space exploits behind them, tidied up their spacecraft today for a homecoming tomorrow.

Experts on earth, meanwhile, hailed the last Apollo mission as "the most scientifically sophisticated," saying that it may produce "major revisions" in lunar theory.

The astronauts, Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt and Comdr. Ronald E. Evans, were right on course for a splashdown in the South Pacific at 1924 GMT tomorrow. Their spacecraft, America, was operating perfectly.

In a preliminary geology report on the mission's exploration of the moon's Taurus-Littrow Valley, scientists said the discovery of orange soil and rock by Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt "should give previously unavailable insights into the volatile constituents of the moon."

The report said that discovery of the colorful material at a crater named Shorty "lends credence to previous suggestions that Shorty and some other nearby dark, sharp-rimmed craters may be relatively young volcanic features."

Major Revision  
"Such a discovery," said the report, "would result in a major revision of current thermal models for the moon."

Even if Shorty is not volcanic, said the report, the orange material "suggests the presence of oxidized rock materials," which, by earth geology standards, could suggest the presence of water late in the history of the Taurus-Littrow Valley.

Before Apollo-17, most scientists believed that the moon ended its volcanic activity about three billion years ago and that the lunar surface has been virtually unchanged since except for the impact of meteorites from space.

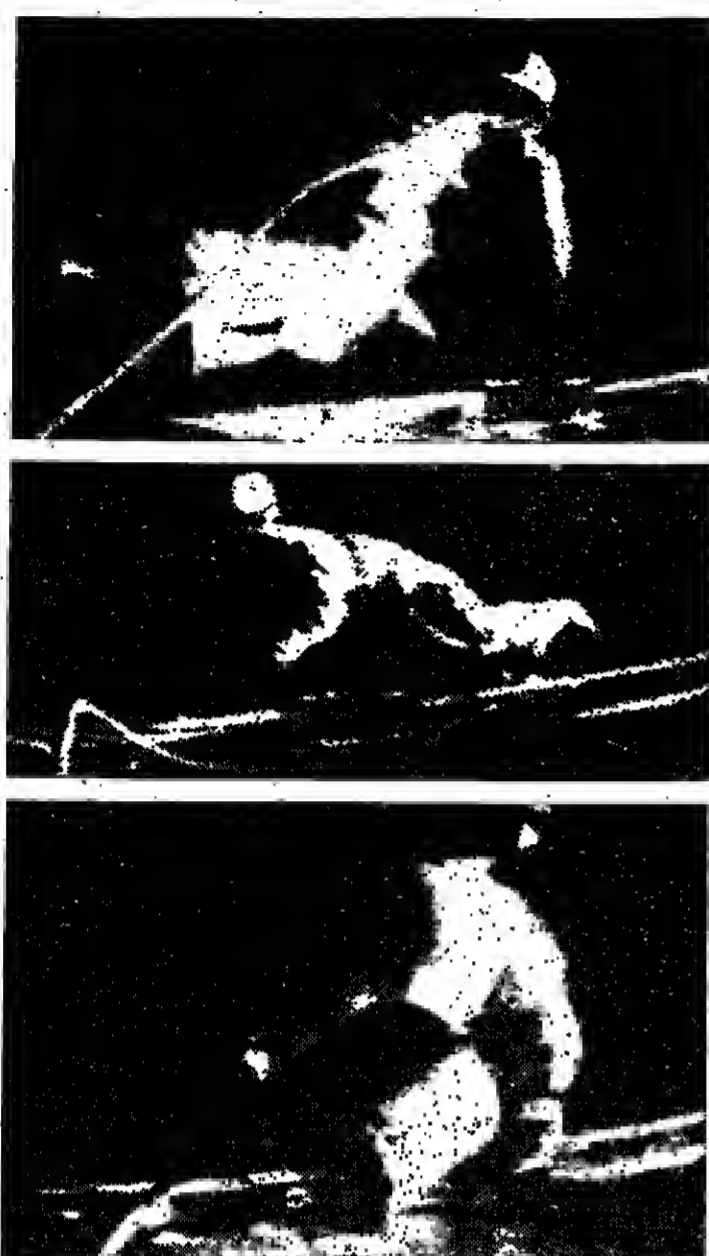
If the Apollo-17 samples prove to be volcanic, it could mean that the moon was "alive" geologically as late as 100 million years ago, a very recent time in terms of planetary evolution.

The moon samples, which the scientists estimated to weigh a record 358 pounds, said the report, "could conceivably include the oldest materials returned from the moon."

Ahead of the astronauts, on their last full day in space and after a night's rest, was the task of slowing equipment, reviewing checklists and cleaning up the command ship.

They also will try to find one of the three pairs of scissors used to open food packages, which turned up missing at mealtime Friday. Mission control believes they may have lodged somewhere in the craft.

There is a possibility that they (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

SPACEWALK—Apollo-17 astronaut Ronald Evans clings to handhold (top) as he makes his way to bay in service module (center), containing three film canisters. Bottom, he returns with one of the film canisters which he put in command ship. Spacewalk was made about 180,000 miles from earth Sunday as spacecraft sped home.

## Downgrades Consumer Goods

## Russia, After Crop Failure, Shifts Economic Priorities

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (NYT)—Following a serious crop failure this year, the Soviet leadership announced today a dramatic reordering of economic priorities at the expense of the consumer.

An economic plan for 1973, presented to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), called for a sharp cutback in the rate of growth in the production of consumer goods, reversing a trend of recent years.

However, in presenting next year's program, the nation's chief economic planner, sought to assure the Supreme Soviet that the slowdown in improving the long-suffering consumer's lot would not mean any significant shortages in 1973.

"Market supplies of food and manufactured goods will, for the

most part, be adequate to insure normal retail sales," said Nikolai K. Baibakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

In another report to the Supreme Soviet, Finance Minister Vasily F. Garbuzov said that the defense expenditures in the 1973 budget would remain unchanged at the level of the last few years—\$15 billion.

The figure is not comparable with U.S. defense outlays because Soviet military research and development as well as investment in defense industries are concealed in other broad budgetary items.

The announced figure usually reflects the defense posture the Soviet government wants to present to the world. It tends to decline or remain stable during periods of international relaxation and to increase at times of tension.

The planned 1973 cutback in consumer goods growth was probably the most unexpected aspect of the new economic plan. Significant revisions had generally been predicted following the poor farm year, which forced Soviet leaders to buy large amounts of grain abroad.

But the revision of the plan reversed a recent trend in which the production of consumer goods, long neglected in Soviet economic priorities, has been advancing at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Reds Cut Off Paris Talks, Citing Raids

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Hanoi today suspended indefinitely its technical negotiations with the United States in retaliation for resumed U.S. air strikes against North Vietnam.

North Vietnamese diplomats said. They said North Vietnam and the Viet Cong may boycott Thursday's regular weekly Vietnam conference session to show their anger over President Nixon's order to resume air attacks on North Vietnam.

Hanoi diplomats said. "The technical talks have been suspended since day"—meaning indefinitely.

They said, "It is not sure whether the plenary session of the Vietnam conference, held usually every week, will take place on Thursday, as scheduled."

Red Consultations

They made the comment after a flurry of consultations between Hanoi's delegation, led by State Minister Xuan Thuy and Viet Cong delegation leader Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, on the impact of the U.S. decision to resume full-scale bombing of North Vietnam.

[The Viet Cong delegation in Paris today reacted to the news that U.S. planes had resumed bombing above the 20th parallel by saying, "The Americans do not want to resolve the problem of Vietnam," Reuters reported.]

A spokesman for the delegation said, "We have asked the United States to sign the accord. We are awaiting their reply. They do not want to resolve the problem of Vietnam, and they are intensifying their bombardment."

The top-level political talks on a Vietnam peace agreement between White House adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho were suspended indefinitely last Wednesday.

The indefinite suspension of the technical conversations was confirmed by Hanoi delegation leader Xuan Thuy. He did so after a three-hour meeting with Ambassador William J. Porter, the nominal head of the American delegation.

Previous Refusals  
"We have refused to attend several Vietnam conference sessions previously to protest U.S. bombings," a Hanoi diplomat said.

Mr. Thuy said the statement of outgoing U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that the United States had resumed air strikes on North Vietnam created a very serious situation.

He said his fellow negotiator, Mr. Tho, arrived in Hanoi today to report on the state of the secret talks with Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Thuy said it is too early to say what Hanoi's future policy

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## N.Y. Stocks Fall

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plummeted today in reaction to the breakdown in the Paris peace talks.

The Dow Jones Industrial Index fell 13.99 points. Details, Page 7.

## To Cut Unemployment Rate

## U.K. Launches \$36-Million Ulster Aid Plan

BELFAST, Dec. 18 (NYT)—The British government today launched a \$36-million economic aid plan to combat Northern Ireland's unemployment rate of 7.2 percent, or twice the national average.

The plan is the latest in a series of direct investments in Ulster, in an attempt to beat the effects of violence on the economy. The total aid bill makes the province the most heavily subsidized area per capita in the Western world.

Estimated economic aid for 1973 amounts to about \$800 a person.

Already, Britain pays \$480 million a year plus \$240 million in loans in aid to the province. An additional \$120 million has gone to maintain British troops in Northern Ireland.

Money for the new plan, "Enterprise Ulster," will go into land reclamation and park improvement projects and the removal of buildings and landscaping sites damaged by violence.

It is hoped that the money



Associated Press

NEW REGIMENT—South Vietnamese tank crews stand and salute in front of their heavily armed M-48 tanks during recent ceremony at Long Binh marking activation of new armored regiment. Tanks were reconditioned in Japan and given to Vietnamese.

## News Analysis

## Who's to Blame for Talks' Failure?

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (NYT).

Henry A. Kissinger, in his news conference Saturday, gave the administration's rationale for the failure so far to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war. Mr. Kissinger's presentation answered some of the questions that have arisen recently, left others unanswered or in dispute and raised some new ones.

What follows is an effort to clarify what is known, what is not known and what can only be surmised.

Q—What was Mr. Kissinger trying to convey in his news conference?

A—Speaking for President Nixon, Mr. Kissinger had to pass on some disappointing news—that an end of the Vietnam war was not imminent in the best possible light for the administration, which, on Oct. 26, through another news conference by Mr. Kissinger, had declared that "peace is at hand."

Mr. Kissinger left the impression Saturday that it was unlikely there would be an agreement before the beginning of the year.

Q—What was the reason Mr. Kissinger gave for the failure so far to get an agreement?

A—He blamed North Vietnam entirely. At the just-concluded round of talks in Paris, from Dec. 4 to 13, he said, Hanoi reneged on points it had agreed to two weeks earlier and raised a series of other issues, often "trivial" in nature, which seemed to indicate that the North Vietnamese were not negotiating in good faith.

Q—What does Hanoi say to this charge?

A—An official response has not yet come from Hanoi, but North Vietnamese spokesmen have maintained that once the United States reopened some issues, agreed upon in October, North Vietnam was also free to raise its own counterproposals.

They said that the major blame rested with Washington for not having signed the draft accord on Oct. 31 and for making new proposals.

Q—Who is telling the truth, Washington or Hanoi?

A—We are in a very murky area here. Neither side has been completely candid in supplying details of the negotiations. From what we know, the United States on Nov. 30, when the negotiations resumed, put several proposals on the table. This was confirmed by Mr. Kissinger Saturday. Some of those proposals, from what Mr. Kissinger has said, were minor in nature, but others appear to have gone to the heart of an agreement.

Hanoi, it seems, accepted some of the new proposals, but on Dec. 4, began to balk at any changes in the original nine-point draft accord and in fact raised some new points of its own.

In any negotiation, of course, either side can always reopen points, but so can the other side.

Q—Which American proposals went to the heart of the agreement, and why were they raised in November, and not in October, when the original nine-point accord was negotiated?

A—Responsible officials told

The New York Times in Paris last week that the key issue was South Vietnamese insistence that Hanoi acknowledge in writing that there are two separate Vietnams, North and South, and that the Saigon government is sovereign over all of South Vietnam.

This issue was raised by the United States on Nov. 20, it seems, to meet objections raised by President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, who read the original nine-point accord, correctly, as implying that there is only one Vietnam. This is a point consistently made by Hanoi, which has sought for years to dominate all of Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger did not address himself Saturday directly to the sovereignty question but seemed to suggest that this was, indeed, a key issue.

Q—But didn't Mr. Kissinger say that Hanoi had agreed to this point two weeks earlier? And if so, how did it do so?

A—We only have Mr. Kissinger's word on that. But other administration officials told The Times two weeks ago that Hanoi had agreed to language preserving the Demilitarized Zone that separates the two Vietnams, thereby implicitly recognizing the Saigon government's right to exist.

But apparently the Hanoi regime had second thoughts later.

Q—Was the sovereignty issue the only change sought by Mr. Thieu in the agreement?

A—No, in fact, the recognition of the Demilitarized Zone was not so important to him as would be language in the agreement that would oblige North Vietnam to pull back all its forces from South Vietnam. According to the United States, there are 145,000

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Reaction in New Session Unsure

## Kissinger's Report on Talks Leaves Senators Disappointed

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (NYT).

The negative turn in the Paris peace negotiations has provoked a common reaction of disappointment among senators, but it was unclear today whether the disappointment would lead to renewed criticism of the administration's Vietnam policies.

For the moment at least, the administration appeared to have kept the issue under political control by Henry A. Kissinger's lengthy public statement Saturday explaining how the talks had reached an impasse.

Republican senators close to the White House suggested that this had been a purpose behind the decision to have Mr. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, break the secrecy surrounding the talks and give a public accounting.

"Disappointing" was the word used by both administration supporters and critics to describe the Kissinger briefing. But even among the doves there was little immediate inclination to openly criticize the administration for the failure in the negotiations.

Question of Congress

The question being raised by administration supporters as well as critics, however, was whether a Democratic-controlled Congress would be as tolerant and docile if no peace agreement has been reached by the time it reconvenes on Jan. 3.

Majority Leader Sen. Mike Mansfield, probably the chamber's most persistent and influential critic of the war.

Confessing to a personal feeling of "great depression" over the adverse turn in the negotiations, Sen. Mansfield obliquely suggested that there would be a renewed attempt in the Senate to force an end to U.S. involvement in the war through legislation.

If negotiations have not been resumed by the time the new Congress convenes, Sen. Mansfield said, "I anticipate that the Senate, which has been very responsible in keeping silent during the negotiations, will give prior consideration to the matter."

"What we all want is out—o-u-t," Sen. Mansfield said. "I (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Charter Companies in Offer

## To Cooperate With Airlines

GENEVA, Dec. 18 (AP)—The charter airlines are approaching the scheduled airlines with an offer for cooperation to prevent the kind of cut-throat competition that could harm both.

A spokesman for the International Air Carriers Association, a grouping of independent charter companies from 14 countries, expressed "regret" today at the breakdown of the scheduled airlines' attempt to set new passenger fares on North Atlantic routes. The scheduled airlines now are trying to work out fares in consultation.

"We want to cooperate with the regular airlines," the spokesman said.

Cooperation, the spokesman explained, could be technical—already partly in existence with some scheduled airlines provid-

ing maintenance facilities, charter aircraft. It also could include coordination of flight plans and airport procedures and prevention of excessive competition between chartered and scheduled airlines.

Whether the offer of cooperation is acceptable to the scheduled airlines is another question. Unless the world's governments step in with stiffer regulations, and increased minimum fares for airlines have demanded, the scheduled carriers seem to have the upper hand commercially.

The regular airlines, which are bound by traffic schedules, lose heavily much of the year. Their airliners often fly half empty with a full load. It does not leave the ground unless all seats are taken.

## To Counter Offensive, U.S. Says

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—President Nixon has ordered full-scale U.S. bombing of North Vietnam to resume. The White House said today the resumption was to prevent another Communist offensive in South Vietnam.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, announcing Mr. Nixon's order, said, "We are not going to allow the peace talks to be used as a cover for another offensive." He said the full-scale bombing was started again "to cope with another enemy build-up."

Shortly before Mr. Ziegler disclosed the President's move, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told newsmen, "Air operations are being conducted throughout North Vietnam at the present time."

Pentagon sources said the strikes were the heaviest ever mounted against the Hanoi-Haiphong area. They indicated that American warplanes were striking some targets not previously hit. One military source described the new raids as including hundreds of sorties by American warplanes.

Hanoi radio early today said "waves" of American planes scored new mines in the waters off Haiphong, bombed the port and made rocket attacks on a "number of areas on the outskirts of Haiphong city." U.S. military sources in Saigon confirmed that the mining of Haiphong had been resumed.

The broadcast said, "The U.S. warplane attacks killed and wounded many and created heavy damage and destruction."

## 4 Planes Claimed

North Vietnam said today that according to preliminary reports its gunners in "Hanoi and Vinh" had shot down four U.S. jet warplanes. The official Vietnam News Agency, in a badly garbled report received in Tokyo, said the North Vietnamese had also captured "a number" of U.S. pilots.

Tass reported from Hanoi that U.S. planes raided the outskirts of the city tonight and bombs were dropped some two or three miles from the center of the city.

The Tass account said the attack lasted about 40 minutes. The dispatch said:

"American aviation this night made a raid on suburbs of Hanoi. An air raid warning was given in the city during a film show, arranged by a delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the hall of the International Club..."

"Explosions were heard a few minutes later. The bombing continued uninterruptedly for 40 minutes. Bombs were dropped 3-5 kilometers from the center of the city. The red glow of a fire blazed north of Hanoi during the raid."

Restricted Oct. 23

President Nixon halted a north of the 20th parallel last Oct. 23 as a goodwill gesture toward Hanoi when negotiations had indicated a cease-fire might be imminent.

But on Saturday, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, said talks in Paris had not brought a settlement acceptable to Mr. Nixon. He said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Financial Tremors Felt

## Latest French Poll Confirms Gaullist Decline, Center's Rise

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Two days before the government is to announce the dates of the spring elections, a new poll has confirmed the weakening of the Gaullist majority and the continued strengthening of the opposition.

The latest poll, published today in L'Aurore, shows that only 39 percent of the electorate now plans to vote for the majority, down 3 percentage points from two weeks ago. The Socialist-Communist coalition holds its own at 44 percent, but the opposition center party, known as the Reformateurs, has risen 3 points to 17 percent.

The erosion of the majority's strength in the latest polls and the uncertain political climate has apparently begun to have a financial effect. Today, the gold franc, a one-kilo ingot, reached its record price here, 10,880 francs, up more than 300 francs over Friday and more than 100 over the previous record, set last August.

## Scare Articles

The French franc also has been weakening, causing Le Monde's financial writer to remark that Frenchmen and foreigners both were "trying to protect themselves against the risks that, according to them, would accompany a leftist government, by sending their money abroad."

Practically the whole of the French press has been carrying articles recently about the eco-

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Paris	10 P.
Geneva	10 P.
Brussels	10 P.
Frankfurt	10 P.
Amsterdam	10 P.
Stockholm	10 P.
Copenhagen	10 P.
Helsinki	10 P.
Bombay	10 P.
Calcutta	10 P.
Rangoon	10 P.
Manila	10 P.
Seoul	10 P.
Tokyo	10 P.
Osaka	10 P.
Kobe	10 P.
Yokohama	10 P.
Singapore	10 P.
Batavia	10 P.
Sourabaya	10 P.
Medan	10 P.
Bandung	10 P.
Surabaya	10 P.
Yogyakarta	10 P.
Manila	10 P.
Seoul	10 P.
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Bandung	10 P.
Surabaya	10 P.
Yogyakarta	10 P.

## French Urge Europe Build Own Rocket

### Seek Independence From U.S. in Space

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI)—France today proposed plans for a space rocket to be built by European countries, which France says would make them independent of the United States in space technology.

The blueprint for the rocket will be studied by the 10-nation European Space Conference Wednesday in Brussels, along with Britain's three-year-old plan for the creation of a European space administration agency and the future of current joint European space projects.

The French-proposed missile, code-named L-35, was described as a three-stage rocket capable of putting into orbit weather, communications and air and sea navigation satellites weighing up to 1,500 pounds.

French experts drafted the plan after West Germany and several other European countries had charged all past European rocket efforts had proved largely ineffectual.

Europe's early acceptance by Western European capitals of President Nixon's standing offer to join in the construction of a space laboratory under the post-Apollo program.

The French government says that 40 to 50 weather, navigation, research or telecommunications satellites will have to be placed into orbit by Europe's countries in the next 20 years.

France wants a European rocket to carry all the satellites to insure Europe's independence. West Germany claims that the satellites can be orbited by U.S. rockets for less money and with greater accuracy.

Under the French plan, development of L-35 would cost \$440 million. France would pay 40 percent of the cost and control the private industry consortium that would build the rocket.

The new rocket would replace the more sophisticated \$720 million Europa launcher, which has been beset by technical trouble since the start.

French Defense Minister Michel Debré said Nov. 16 that France might build its own launcher in spite of the heavy cost for one nation, if its partners refused to build a rocket jointly.

## Today's Apollo Schedule

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)—Following are highlights of the Apollo-17 mission Tuesday. All times are GMT.

- 1233—Crew awakes after final sleep period in space.
- 1611—Final midcourse correction, if needed, to place the spacecraft on the proper corridor for re-entry.
- 1856—Spacecraft jettisons its service module.
- 1911—America strikes the outer fringes of earth's atmosphere.
- 1912—Spacecraft enters radio blackout.
- 1916—End of radio blackout.
- 1917—Drogue parachutes open.
- 1919—Main parachutes open.
- 1924—Splashdown in the South Pacific near the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga.

## Astronauts Right on Course For Splashdown in Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

could pop out and maybe hit one of the spacemen during the sharp deceleration of re-entry or splashdown, so the astronauts have been told to find them.

A half-hour hunt today was unsuccessful. But officials said the scissor pose on serious hazard since they are light and blunt. In the last major exploit of the mission, Comdr. Evans made a 44-minute walk in space yesterday to retrieve the film canisters from a part of the ship which would return to earth and to bring them to the safety of America's cabin.

The film contained data and photographs gathered by an array of electronic instruments and cameras during more than six days of orbiting the moon. For Comdr. Evans, three of the days were spent out of the limelight while Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt walked the lunar surface.

Tonight, the astronauts will answer the questions of new-

men in a 30-minute news conference from space.

Excellent Condition

Space officials said all three of the astronauts were in excellent condition, despite a complaint from Comdr. Evans of gas on the stomach.

Doctors discussed the stomach problem with Comdr. Evans in a private line conversation early yesterday, and officials reported later that Capt. Cernan "very emphatically said all were feeling really great."

After the astronauts splash down and are recovered by the Ticonderoga, they are scheduled to fly off the ship to Samoa Wednesday, transferring to an Air Force plane for the flight back to Houston. They are to arrive here at 10 a.m. Thursday for a reunion with their families. They'll spend two days discussing their mission with experts, then will take a 10-day break for the holidays.

## Latest French Poll Confirms Gaullist Decline, Center's Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

reliable authority, begun to fill the Gaullist party coffers with very substantial campaign contributions. They also provoked L'Economiste to write today that the majority had begun to "orchestrate a campaign of panic against the 'franco' that would scare the electorate, as in 1968, back to the majority."

The government is expected to announce the date of the parliamentary elections Wednesday, and it is probable that they will be held in March. Although there has been some support for earlier elections, primarily to give a new government more freedom to attack inflation, it now seems that March will be retained in the hope that the left will reach its peak too soon, and by March will have dropped back.

With two months to go before elections, these polls are not given critical importance in government circles. But it is clear that there is a growing uneasiness in the majority, and a feeling that the opposition is seizing the initiative.

TV Show Criticized

The government launched its own series of initiatives this month, but they have not been notably successful. Mr. Messmer's television "portrait," in an hour's worth of prime time last week, was ridiculed by Le Monde: "We are embarrassed for him," said the newspaper, "but also for ourselves."

Today's poll indicated no particular public response either to the government's recent anti-inflationary package, or the announcement that President Georges Pompidou would visit the Soviet Union next month.

Mr. Messmer's telecast also revived the polemic over what would happen in the event of a leftist parliamentary majority. "The Fifth Republic Constitution, which in 14 years has not had many tests, states that the president of the republic names the prime minister and the government. Neither of the presidents of the Fifth Republic has yet had to

face an opposition parliament demanding an opposition prime minister and government."

In his latest Mr. Messmer said that the new government would be named on the basis of "the policies that the president wants carried out at the time, and not on the basis of this or that electoral combination."

The phrase provoked several commentators to remark that apparently the prime minister was not ready to support the "will of the people."

Center Is Noncommittal

While waiting for the majority to begin its counterattack, the opposition has at least been enjoying itself. The Reformateurs, led by Jean Lecatque and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, a.o. aided by the massive support of the country's largest newspaper, L'Espresso, which Mr. Servan-Schreiber owns, are watching their stock climb in the polls and are not saying when they would support in the event of a first-round deadlock between the majority and the leftists.

The Communist and Socialist coalition meanwhile has at least temporarily drawn attention away from its historic divisions and talks only of its "program for government."

Yesterday, winding up the Communists' 20th Congress, Georges Marchais, elected secretary-general to replace the long-ailing Waldeck Rochet, announced to the assembly that "We, decided, by the left can win it."

And in words calculated to promote the party's new image as a political party like the others, Mr. Marchais said: "Yes, the French Communist party is changing and will not stop changing in order to always be itself."

Russia Arrests 57 Jews in Raids as Soviet Convenes

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Soviet police arrested 57 Jews in morning raids on homes and parliamentary headquarters today, only hours before the opening of the Supreme Soviet, Jewish sources said.

In a related development, Soviet authorities granted exit visas to five Jews, including activist journalist Viktor Perelman, exempting them from paying the tax for would-be emigrants with higher education, the sources added.

They said plainclothes and uniformed police arrested eight Jews at home this morning in what was an apparent attempt to insure an incident-free opening of the Supreme Soviet this evening.

The remainder—including at least 21 Moscow Jews, 11 from Leningrad, two from Kharkov, two from Kiev, and one from Rostov—were picked up when they went to the Supreme Soviet building to present an appeal on behalf of Jewish detainees. Soviet officials herded them into a bus and drove off.

New Soviet Air Marshals

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—A Soviet fighter ace of World War II, Col. Gen. Alexander Pokryshkin, has been promoted to air marshal, Tass reported Saturday. It also said that Col. Gen. Ivan Borozov, commander of the Soviet naval air force since 1958, had been made an air marshal.

## Hanoi Offers A Brief Truce At Christmas

### Turns Down Saigon's Cease-Fire Suggestion

SAIGON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—North Vietnam today proposed a brief Christmas and New Year's truce as in past years, but said there can be no real peace until the United States signs a cease-fire agreement.

Until the United States does sign, American prisoners of war will not be freed, Hanoi said.

Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency, in a broadcast mentioning Saigon, said it was not agreeing to a truce proposed by Saigon that would start at Christmas, run through the New Year and continue indefinitely thereafter while negotiations go on.

"There will be no cease-fire in the tricky way as proposed by the United States and its puppets," VNA said. "As in the past, proceeding from the aspirations of the people, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will cease attacks on the occasion of Christmas and the New Year this year and on other traditional festivals."

U.S. Must Sign

"Only after the United States signs the peace agreement reached with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam will there be a real cease-fire and negotiations between the Communist and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (Viet Cong) and the Saigon administration."

"And captured U.S. military men will be released after the agreement is signed and correctly implemented."

The two sides have agreed to Christmas truces every year since 1965, and to New Year's Truce (Lunar new year) and Buddha's birthday truces in succeeding years. All the truces have been marked by numerous charges of violations by both sides.

The U.S. command said it had no statement to make at this time concerning the possibility of an allied truce this year.

Usually 3 Days

Communist truces usually last three days, allied truces a shorter time. Last year, for example, the Communist truce lasted three days at Christmas time, but the allied truce ran only 24 hours, from 6 p.m. Christmas Eve to 6 p.m. Christmas Day.

The NVA broadcast was in the form of an editorial from Nhan Dan (The People), the Communist party newspaper. The editorial also said the United States showed lack of good faith in pursuing cease-fire negotiations.

"The lack of good faith on the part of the U.S. was still more manifest when Mr. Henry A. Kissinger on Dec. 16 disclosed the contents of the negotiations and inaccurately reported on the state of the negotiations," the broadcast said.

The editorial made no further specific remarks about Mr. Kissinger's press conference Saturday.

## Soviet Shifts On Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

a slightly more rapid rate than the long-favored output of basic heavy industry.

The revised 1973 plan, now made public, not only scales down growth rates but also reverses the priorities between the two principal industrial sectors.

The output of heavy industry next year is now scheduled to rise by 13 percent, a cutback of 1.5 percentage points, while consumer goods production is planned to increase by only 4.5 percent, a reduction of 3.6 percentage points from the original rate of 8.1 percent.

Before being presented to the national legislature at its opening session in the event of the economic plan and the budget, the two basic annual documents of the Soviet economy, were approved earlier in the day at a meeting of the Communist party's Central Committee.

The party meeting also announced the first personnel changes in the closely knit inner circle of the Soviet leadership since 1968.

Vasily P. Mzhavanadze, an aged, ineffectual party official who had long headed the Georgian Republic in the Caucasus, was dropped as a candidate, or renouncing, member of the ruling Politburo. His removal from the Georgian post in September has been followed by wide-ranging purges in the republic.

An addition to the inner circle is a 41-year-old Siberian metals engineer, Vladimir I. Dolgikh, who has been made one of the party's national secretaries under Leonid I. Brezhnev, the general secretary.

Two U.S. Fleets Get New Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—President Nixon today named Rear Adm. Daniel J. Murphy to take command of the Sixth Fleet, in the Mediterranean, and Rear Adm. John G. Finnegan to take over the Second Fleet in the Atlantic, the Pentagon announced.

Both Adm. Murphy and Adm. Finnegan will be raised to vice-admiral rank when they take their new posts. Altogether, the Navy has four fleets.



HOPEFUL BEGINNING—Comedian Bob Hope getting a warm welcome in Tokyo as he and his troupe arrived for start of annual tour of American military bases.

## U.S. Resumes Full-Scale Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

Hanoi for the stalemate, saying the North Vietnamese had reneged on earlier agreements.

"The North Vietnamese denied that the Communists had demanded changes in the cease-fire draft agreement and accused Mr. Kissinger of 'deliberately' distorting the facts."

Mr. Kissinger today made clear the bombing was resumed to pressure North Vietnam into making concessions on the agreement. He stressed that the bombing would continue "until such time as a settlement is arrived at."

"The road to a negotiated peace is wide open," he said. "We want a rapid settlement to this conflict."

He said the United States would continue to work with both South Vietnam and North Vietnam toward a settlement, but he told reporters:

"In the meantime... our policy is as the President stated it on May 8 and the activities now underway over North Vietnam are consistent with that policy and are designed to deal with so

enemy buildup which could lead to another offensive in the South." The President announced on May 8 a bombing step-up and mining of North Vietnam's ports.

Mr. Kissinger added: "The President will continue to order any action he deems necessary by air or by sea to prevent any buildup he sees in the South."

Today's announcement indicated Mr. Nixon had moved quickly after hearing Mr. Kissinger's report last Thursday on the stalled peace negotiations. While U.S. statements confirmed that bombing operations had resumed, the Saigon command refused to comment on any mining, as North Vietnam claims.

There was no word so far on diplomatic steps Mr. Nixon reportedly was considering—asking Moscow, Peking and other foreign capitals to seek to influence Hanoi on the negotiations.

As if to underscore the resumed U.S. military operations, Mr. Kissinger said: "Neither side can gain from prolonging the war and neither side can gain from prolonging peace talks."

The stalled peace talks, which Mr. Kissinger said had become a "charade" because of Hanoi's delaying tactics, combined with reports of an enemy supply buildup, such as preceded the spring offensive against South Vietnam, obviously led to Mr. Nixon's order of full-scale bombing of the North.

Last week, U.S. military spokesmen in Saigon reported increased movements of supplies by North Vietnam toward the area above South Vietnam. A record high of 16 missions were flown by B-52s in 24 hours ending at noon last Friday against supply caches around Dong Hoi in North Vietnam's southern panhandle. Sixteen missions (each by three of the giant bombers) meant 48 B-52s dropped more than 1,200 tons of bombs on these targets.

Between May 8 and Oct. 23, when bombing north of the 20th parallel was halted, U.S. planes ranged far and wide over North Vietnam, attacking targets such as power stations, bridges and rail yards. Pentagon officials reported several months ago that no fixed targets of military importance—industrial plants, etc.—remained standing, except for electric generating plants in central Hanoi and central Haiphong.

The United States never did remove mines from the approaches to seven North Vietnamese harbors, including Haiphong.

The minefields have been reseeded from time to time with additional mines dropped from airplanes. The minefields, according to all reports, have kept all deepwater cargo vessels out since May. Communist supply ships have gone instead to China to unload their cargoes, which were then transhipped by land to North Vietnam.

Mines Go Ineffective

The mines are programmed for certain lengths of time and then go ineffective. The minefields must be "reseeded" with freshly programmed mines.

Without confirming specific claims of rocketing of Haiphong suburbs, officials noted that mine-laying airplanes are protected by jet fighters and fighter-bombers and that they are permitted to fire back at anti-aircraft gun batteries and missiles if those anti-aircraft weapons are fired at American planes.

One result of the U.S. resumption of the full-scale bombing of North Vietnam could be renewed attempts in Congress for anti-war legislation against Mr. Nixon's Indochina policies, congressional sources said today.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana told reporters: "I am disturbed by the resumption of the bombing north of the 20th parallel. I do not think mining Haiphong and stepping up the bombing will bring Hanoi to its knees."

Haig Leaves for Asia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—U.S. Army Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., deputy to Mr. Kissinger, flew to Southeast Asia last night to brief leaders of four countries there on peace negotiations, the White House said.

## Pope Urges Patience in Peace Quest

### Pontiff Also Suggests Anti-Narcotics Drive

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI urged handling today to realize that "peace is possible" and not to become discouraged by setbacks in achieving it.

The Pontiff, who expressed his own deep disappointment yesterday about the failure of the Vietnam peace talks, said that "peace is possible, if it is truly willed." Then he added: "If peace is possible, it is a duty."

The Pope made his exhortation in a message marking the Vatican-sponsored day of peace on Jan. 1. The message is sent to heads of state and religious leaders throughout the world.

Support of UN

The Pope said in his message that peace demands work and the support of international institutions, particularly the United Nations. He warned often not to be disillusioned by the failures of such organizations.

The Pope called for a campaign to alert young children to the dangers of narcotics abuse. In a long speech about drugs—his third on the subject in the last two years—the Pope expressed alarm about widening narcotics abuse which, he said, is stripping young people of spiritual values and moral life.

He suggested that he did not agree with those who argue that an education campaign would lead children into drug-taking through curiosity. Some inevitably would succumb to temptation, he said, "but it would prevent young people from falling into the world of drugs without realizing what they are doing."

He suggested that the campaign could be carried out by radio, television, children's publications and special booklets.

Mass at Tunnel

Meanwhile the Vatican announced today that the Pope would celebrate mass Christmas eve for construction workers at one of Europe's longest tunnels.

The Pope will go nearly two miles under Mount Soratte, north of Rome, to greet workers building the tunnel for a projected Rome-Florence railroad.

At midnight he will celebrate Christmas mass in the open air in front of the tunnel's entrance. On Jan. 1, the Pope will celebrate mass at home for crippled boys in Rome.

## Reds Cut Off Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

will be because Mr. Tho has not yet been able to make his report to the North Vietnamese authorities.

China Wants Peace

PEKING, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—China wants an early peace in Vietnam but remains unshakably resolved to support North Vietnam, even if the Hanoi leaders believe no end of the conflict is in sight, diplomats said today.

They were commenting on reports published by the New China News Agency on the visits to Peking of two North Vietnamese Politburo members, Truong Chinh and Mr. Tho, who flew to Moscow and Peking on his way home from the deadlocked Paris talks, and returned to Hanoi today.

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## WEATHER

ALGIER	15	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	Sunny
ANAKAP	15	Sunny
ATHENS	11	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	Cloudy
BOMBAY	24	Cloudy
BREITEN	1	Overcast
BRUSSELS	1	Sunny
BUDAPEST	1	Sunny
CAIRO	19	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	12	Cloudy
CHONGKING	7	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	Fair
COPENHAGEN	12	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	Sunny
FRANKFURT	11	Fair
GENOVA	10	Overcast
HELSINKI	10	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	17	Cloudy
JAKARTA	24	Cloudy
LAGOS	24	Sunny
LONDON	10	Fair
MADRID	10	Fair
MILAN	10	Cloudy
MONTREAL	27	Snow
MOSCOW	18	Fair
MUNICH	10	Overcast
NEW YORK	30	Sunny
NICE	12	Sunny
OSLO	10	Cloudy
PARIS	12	Sunny
PRAGUE	12	Overcast
ROME	12	Sunny
SANTO DOMINGO	24	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	Sunny
TOKYO	12	Fair
TRIPOLI	12	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	Overcast
WARSAW	12	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	37	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	Overcast

(Yesterday's weather: D.C. clouds at 1700; overcast at 1800; overcast at 1900.)

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By Victor Cohn

edged that some injuries may be "imagined."

"It is a long periodic rehearsing of all doctors, based on continued medical education, periodic re-examinations for specialist-doctors and tougher state procedures for disciplining incompetents. It is state licensing boards should include some doctors and these disciplinary hearings should be open to the public.

In a three-day weekend session marked by "a hell of a lot of heat and fire," according to one member, the commission rejected the efforts of some members, mainly doctors or malpractice defense lawyers—to modify some conclusions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—American sources here today said that Iran will buy nearly 500 helicopters at a cost of \$720 million, from the United States.

The sources said that Iran, which is rapidly modernizing its armed forces, will buy 302 Cobra helicopter gunships and 287 advanced models of the Huey transport helicopter, both made by Bell Helicopter.

Bell will begin delivery during 1974, with completion of the program expected to take from three to five years, the sources added.

Early this year, Iran agreed in principle to buy the helicopters along with many other items of U.S. military equipment.

### Final Delivery Details

The U.S. Army, which will formally buy the helicopters and transfer them, is now pinning down the final delivery details of the contract, the sources said.

Delivery of the copers will be preceded by a U.S. training program for Iranians, the sources said.

They added that other countries are considering whether to buy Bell copers. Spain was mentioned as especially near a decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The State Department said today the United States and Chile would start discussions Wednesday on resolving economic questions between the two countries.

Press officer Charles W. Bray recalled that the so-called Paris Club—countries affected by Chile's nationalization program—suggested last April that participants establish direct contact with the government of President Salvador Allende in an attempt to settle their differences.

Mr. Bray said he expected that the meeting starting Wednesday will primarily discuss two issues: the re-scheduling of Chilean debts to the United States and compensation for nationalized American properties. He said that the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Charles A. Meyer, will head the U.S. delegation and Chilean Ambassador Lepelletier will lead his country's group.

Chile is reported to owe the United States about \$1.7 billion. Mr. Allende is known to believe that Chile is entitled to deduct from any compensation "excess profits" earned by American investors in Chile, a contention the United States rejects.

YORK, Pa., Dec. 18 (AP)—Police arrested five anti-war activists today for allegedly sabotaging a railroad siding leading to a factory of a major defense contractor.

The three men and two women, all from New Jersey, were identified as members of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives, an anti-war group which first became known in 1970, when then-FBI director J. Edgar Hoover said it was "one of the most dangerous groups in the country."

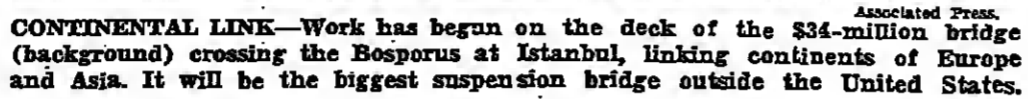
David and Philip Berrigan, the fire were charged with malicious injury to railroads. They allegedly poured concrete into a railroad switch at the Penn State campus, where the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses tracks owned by American Machine and Foundry Corp. of York.

The company supplies material needed for the air war in Southeast Asia.

The five alleged saboteurs were committed to York County prison in lieu of \$25,000 bail after arraignment before a district justice.

They were identified as Eugene William Daniel Galvin Jr., 23; Thomas Edward Korkames, 21; Rollin D. Kirk, 25, and his wife, Patricia, 26, and Monica McKig, 25.

**KUWAIT, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—**Kuwait has decided to establish ambassadorial relations with both East and West Germany, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today. Until now relations have been at the consular level.



## Fertility Rate No Threat to U.S. Economy

*This is the second of two articles on a Census Bureau report.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (NYT).—The plunge in fertility rates in the Depression of the 1930s brought wide concern for the future strength of the U. S. economy. If there are any such men now—with fertility rates again falling—they are dismissed as "deficient" population.

"For one thing," in the view of George Hay Brown, an economist and president of the Population Conference Bureau, "even at the replacement level, the population will continue to grow. The rate of growth appears to be slowing down, but in no event is there an absolute loss."

The principal source of economic growth—investments in technology and increased productivity—will increase, whether or not there are more people, according to George Hay Brown, the Census Bureau director.

With slower population growth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—The Supreme Court upheld today a lower court decision that a law making it constitutional for the Army, Air Force and Naval Academies to require chapel attendance, unconstitutional.

The court, without comment, rejected the government's appeal from a 2-1 ruling of June 30 by the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia that such a law was unconstitutional because of religious freedom.

The appeals court had overruled a decision by a federal district judge who found nothing unconstitutional about mandatory chapel attendance.

The action requires the compulsory students in force at the three service academies.

In other actions before recessing until Jan. 28, the court:

- Agreed to rule later this term on a ruling which the government says sustains the curfew on water pollution control program.
- At issue is an appeals court decision in a Pennsylvania case reversing the conviction of a chemical firm from dumping wastes into the Monongahela River near Pittsburgh.

**Gen. Massu Fined**

● Let stand lower court findings which held that a section of the 1963 Social Security law limiting dependency benefits to some illegitimate children is unconstitutional. The provision would deny benefits to the illegitimate children if the legitimate family of a parent used up the maximum benefits allowed under Social Security. The court refused to hear the government's appeal from the lower court's ruling. **COURT OF LAST CASE.**

PARIS, Dec. 18 (AP).—Gen. Jacques Massu, one of the French Army leaders in Algeria, was fined 5,000 francs today after being found guilty of libelling a French civil servant who objected to the torture of rebel Arab prisoners during the Algerian war.

In a recent book on the 1957 Battle of Algiers, when Gen. Massu commanded the crushing

of rebels in the Casbah of Algiers, the now retired general deplored the obstacles to military torture raised by Paul Teitgen, who, after turning then serving as secretary-general of the Algiers police department.

Gen. Masson wrote that Mr. Teitgen "set himself up as censor of the army and put sand in its machinery."

A civil court found that the remarks made at Teitgen's trial on the subject of his exercise of his official duties and ordered it deleted.

Gen. Masson and his publisher were ordered to delete two other pages of the book last July following a "libel complaint by a number of the deserters of the Alger University law faculty. In this case they were fined 10,000 francs each

LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Night after night, Harry Roberts chipped and bored deeper into the wall of his cell at Parkhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight in the English Channel.

He dug so deep that Home Office officials said Roberts, serving a 30-year sentence for killing three policemen in 1966, came within an inch of tunneling his way out of the top-security prison.

The Home Office confirmed the escape attempt earlier this month after details appeared in the British press.

Officials said they were investigating how Roberts acquired the masonry drill, metal bar and pilers he used. Roberts apparently spent about nine months cutting and drilling into the 3-foot-thick reinforced concrete wall separating his cell from the prison's exercise yard.

Roberts would have had to cross the floodlit exercise yard—dodging closed-circuit television cameras scanning the area—cut through two wire fences and scale the prison's outer wall to escape.

The Home Office said Roberts had been transferred to Leicester Prison, a top-security penitentiary on the mainland.

"He'll be lucky if they even let him keep a mail file there," a spokesman said.

**By John Darnton**

**NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).**—The Rhodes Scholarship—the elitist academic institution founded 70 years ago in the will of Cecil Rhodes, the British colonizer—is broadening its scope to take in student leaders who are not all perfectly “well-rounded,” establishment-oriented, athletic, brash and well-connected individuals.

The subtle but significant change is apparent in the 32 annual winners of the scholarship, announced yesterday, who will receive two or three years of study at Oxford University in England.

"There's been a distinct evolution," said one member of a Federal advisory committee, "who requested anonymity, whose whole motivation is readily caught in the cross-fire of modern leftism."

Among the winners announced yesterday is Wendell T. Wilkie, 34, from Wyazma, Minn., the grandson of the Republican presidential candidate in 1940.

But also among them is Spencer K. Eklund, a graduate from New York University who grew up in a poor neighborhood in the Bronx; Paul Coggins Jr., a Yale student who is currently serving a 10-year term among 100 other prisoners in a New Mexico penal institution; and Terence Valenzuela, from Harvard, the editor of the issue of the Lampton that was the subject of the Lampton-murder conference of Henry A. Kissinger, the presidential adviser.

Cecil Rhodes wanted to create

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Seattle and Tashkent, in Soviet Central Asia, have become sister cities, the first American and Soviet cities to establish such a relationship, Tass said yesterday.

In a dispatch from New York, Tass said the relationship was first proposed last spring by Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman in a letter to Tashkent Mayor Husnudin Asanov.

Recently Mr. Uhlman received a reply from Mr. Asanov agreeing to the proposal and expressing hope it would prove to be a step in the direction of a new era of "mutual understanding and respect among nations," Tass said.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Electoral College, which was elected last Nov. 7 when most people thought they were voting for President Nixon, met today to re-elect him.

The 538 electors meet in their respective state capitals and the District of Columbia to perform their constitutional duty by formally casting ballots for president and vice-president.

The outcome is already known, but the election won't be official until the electoral votes are opened by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, in his role as president of the Senate, and counted before a joint session of Congress on Jan. 6.

LISBON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Six young persons, including three Brazilians, were swept into an angry sea and drowned yesterday when a sudden towering wave snatched them at the Boca do Inferno (Mouth of Hell) on the rugged Atlantic coast. One was a Brazilian student, clung to a stone rail and survived.

The Boca do Inferno is a tourist attraction near Estoril just west of the town of Cascais. The cliffs there are heavily indented. Rock formations and ocean currents combine to produce roaring waves and a spectacular gyrer of spray.

The survivors told police the group had gone there from a Cascais restaurant just before dawn to watch the waves and wait for the sunrise. They had descended to a lookout point just above the water's edge, a spot considered the most dangerous point of the Boca do Inferno in heavy seas.

**Basis of Judgment:**

Over the years, contenders have been judged on the basis of those attributes in the course of a vigorous round of endorsements, references and committee interviews on the local, state and "district" level.

Those who made the scholarship, which now offers a stipend of £1,600 a year for study, perhaps the most difficult to obtain and prestigious for overseas study. It also led to the stereotyping of the Rhodes scholar as a renaissance man who could toss a football while, discuss Shakespeare and debate the edge of the universe in one day perhaps would hold a cabinet-level position.

Now, according to a spokesman for the fund, "the qualities we seek have not changed, but the

**By Robert S. Elegant**

**HONG KONG, Dec. 18.**—*Pandamania* is sweeping China. The new craze of the world's oldest country is the panda, that coddly, bamboo shoot-eating bear which is normally gentle, but is furry when attacked.

It is here that it appears in recent foreign visitors. The panda, they find, is displacing both buttons and portraits bearing the image of Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This age-old symbol of Imperial China, the dragon, has long been relegated to the historical museum of the mind. Chinese still hold the more of wisdom and valor in deep respect.

But the panda is competing hard for the honor of being the national symbol with both the fire-breathing dragon and Chairman Mao, who has also been known to breathe fire when denouncing his enemies at home and abroad. For what's his worth as a mediator? China's intentions, the new Chinese deliberately inclines more to the panda than the dragon.

The black-and-white animal, affectionately known in Chinese as *Hsiang-mao*, the cat-bear, is ubiquitous.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13 (AP).—Harry S. Truman's condition was slightly improved today, although it remained very serious. He spoke for the first time in more than a week.

A spokesman for Research Hospital and Medical Center, where Mr. Truman was admitted Dec. 5, said that when asked how he felt early today, the 83-year-old former president replied, "All right."

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## Mr. Nixon's Game Plan

Now that President Nixon II has set out and largely replaced the administration of President Nixon I, there remains little mystery about his new game plan. The indicators point clearly to White House retreat from progressive social action.

Not surprisingly, key cabinet posts have been handed over to men sympathetic with Mr. Nixon's pledge to "shuck off" the domestic reform programs of the past decade he dismisses as "massive failures." The businessmen who dominate the cabinet lineup are likely to need little persuading that those federal agencies which deal particularly with health, welfare, education and similar domestic concerns are, in the President's words, "all too fat, too bloated."

The new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Caspar W. Weinberger, is an expert in demonstrating how to wield the ax. Secretary of Commerce Peterson, an enlightened internationalist, has been replaced by Frederick B. Dent, a textile manufacturer who has actively supported protectionism. Oilman Claude Brinegar's appointment as Transportation Secretary can hardly displease the highway lobby.

Retrogression in socio-economic matters is matched in the even more crucial area of justice and individual liberties. The meaning of Mr. Nixon's new crusade against "permissiveness" is rendered clearer by his retention of Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and the nomination of Solicitor General Robert H. Bork, a conservative law professor whose views are said to have helped formulate Mr. Nixon's anti-busing strategies.

The portrait of the "new" administration's image thus shows the prominence of the

legal hard-liners alongside the ideological hardhats, personified by Labor Secretary Peter Brennan. In 1968, campaigner Nixon spoke of bringing the nation together; in 1972, any second-term togetherness is clearly to be achieved on the President's terms alone.

The strategies toward that goal appear unmistakable. Henry A. Kissinger continues to supersede Secretary of State Rogers. Treasury Secretary George Shultz doubles as a special presidential assistant. Elliot Richardson is moved to the Pentagon after he proved the extent of his unwavering loyalty by swallowing the President's anti-busing orders with hardly a hint of distaste. The Messrs Ehrlichman and Haldeman remain. Former White House aides are positioned in key sub-cabinet posts throughout the administrative structure, even in some heretofore free of party politics.

In many of the specialized agencies, from the National Institutes of Health to the National Park Service, the policy-making echelons have been swept out as if by victors claiming the spoils from a defeated opposition party. Such disruption is sure to have a devastating effect on efficiency and morale throughout these services, whose professional staffs are now agast as they see experts being replaced for political or other reasons.

But more is at stake than efficiency. Patronizingly describing "the average American" as a child, Mr. Nixon said the other day: "If . . . you make him completely dependent and pamper him and cater to him too much, you are going to make him soft, spoiled and eventually a very weak individual."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## 5,370 U.S. Draft Indictments

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON.—The Justice Department has 5,370 indictments outstanding against young men who are charged with refusing induction into the armed services or otherwise violating the Selective Service Act.

Barely one out of every six of those cases is expected to come to trial in the foreseeable future, however, since about 4,500 of the indicted men are listed as fugitives from federal authorities.

Despite the sharp reduction in draft calls and the winding down of American involvement in the Vietnam war, there are currently "several thousand" more alleged Selective Service violations remaining to be processed, according to officials in the Justice Department's Internal Security Division.

In recent months, the department has waged a concerted campaign to clear draft-case backlogs in several major cities, resulting in hundreds of new indictments.

But the statistics indicate that the prospects of punishment for draft resistance remain extremely low. In thousands of instances, the federal government has willingly dropped its prosecution if a draft resister expresses a "change of heart" and agrees to report belatedly for induction or to cooperate with the Selective Service System by doing alternative service as a conscientious objector.

"It is department policy to obtain manpower for the armed forces, whenever possible, rather than to put people in jail," explains A. William Olson, assistant attorney general for the Internal Security Division.

That is a far more conciliatory statement than the policy declarations that accompanied the November, 1970, shift in responsibility for Selective Service enforcement to Internal Security from the department's Criminal Division.

### Dissatisfied

Then Attorney General John N. Mitchell was dissatisfied at the time with the huge backlogs that had built up in the Criminal Division, which has long been overloaded with other responsibilities, and the draft cases were transferred as part of the beefing-up of the Internal Security Division under Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian.

(Mardian left Justice last spring to work in President Nixon's re-election campaign, and has since returned to his home state of California.)

The change was generally interpreted as a crackdown, because of Internal Security's well publicized investigations of the anti-war movement.

Draft resisters and their lawyers have found ingenious methods of beating the system, however, including engineering the transfer of their cases into federal judicial districts where judges and juries have a reputation for leniency toward those charged with Selective Service violations.

Many have avoided prosecution simply by fleeing to Canada or other foreign countries. Of the 4,500 indicted men listed as draft fugitives on Nov. 30, federal authorities believe that 2,500 are in Canada and 500 elsewhere outside U.S. jurisdiction. But the other 1,500 are in the category of whereabouts unknown, and may be "underground" in this country.

According to figures compiled by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 4,000 draft indictments were "terminated" during fiscal year 1972, which ended last July 31.

Only a third of those—1,442 cases—actually resulted in convictions. Six percent of the defendants—in 327 cases—were acquitted after trial.

The vast majority of the cases, however, were dismissed—four out of five because of the defendants' "change of heart," the department says.

"Looking at this in a self-serving way," Olson remarked in an interview last week, "we have been successful."

Recently, the largest backlog of unprocessed cases have been in Minnesota, Northern California, the Detroit area, New York City and Buffalo. After attorneys from the Internal Security Division's Selective Service unit were sent in to help, there were 300 draft indictments returned in Buffalo and 105 in Brooklyn.

There is no official explanation for the locale of the backlogs, but Edward Sankiewicz, chief of the Selective Service unit, suggests that some assistant U.S. attorneys in their offices "would obviously rather try a bank robbery, a case that gets headlines" than an unpopular draft prosecution.

It is also speculated that draft resisters gather in Buffalo and Detroit because of their proximity to the Canadian border, and in San Francisco because several federal judges there have spoken out against the Vietnam war.

Until late last year, when the White House issued an executive order on the subject, men called

for induction could simply request their local draft boards to transfer their orders to report to another city.

San Francisco was the most popular choice and when the resisters did not report for induction, that was where they were indicted.

Now, under the terms of the executive order, those who do not report are indicted in the same districts where they were drafted.

### Major Factor

A major factor in the Justice Department's low rate of successful prosecutions, Sankiewicz suggests, is the failure of local draft boards to obey strictly the Selective Service hearing and appeal procedures, such as explaining reasons for denial of conscientious objector status.

In 99 percent of cases thrown out of court for such failures, the Internal Security Division recommends against a government appeal.

Sankiewicz insists, however, that the latest statistics indicate neither a new crackdown nor a move toward amnesty for Vietnam war objectors. "We're just continuing to do what we've been doing to do right along," he said.

## Deepening American Cynicism

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The spread of cynicism in the United States, the loss of faith in the political process, can be traced back in significant part to the election of 1964. A good many people felt afterward, whether or not they articulated the thought, that they had been the victims of a deception.

Lyndon Johnson had run as the peace candidate, won in a landslide and then quickly slipped the country into war.

One bitter result of Henry Kissinger's confession that peace is not, after all, at hand in Vietnam is likely to be an intensification of the feeling that there is no truth in the system. For the public is wise enough to look past the evasions and the feeble attempts at justification and realize that, for whatever reason, it has been once again grossly deceived.

"It is obvious," Kissinger said on Oct. 26, "that a war that has been raging for 10 years is drawing to a conclusion. It is obvious that most of the difficult problems have been dealt with. Having come this far, we cannot fail and we will not fail."

### Knows Too Much

Kissinger is a smart and careful man. One cannot imagine him using such language lightly. Language with the definitive, even proud ring of the word "obvious." He knows far too much about the history of Vietnam to have based such flat statements on mere wishful thinking. He must have believed, as he said, that peace was "within reach in a matter of weeks or less."

What, then, went wrong? According to Kissinger, in his latest White House press conference, it was the other side that made difficulties. Le Duc Tho kept trying to reopen settled questions of principle. There were now important disagreements about the size and powers of the proposed international peace supervision team, and about language reflecting Saigon's claim to sovereignty over all of South Vietnam.

Of course Hanoi may have been difficult when the talks resumed after the American election; the

whole history of negotiations on Vietnam makes a straightforward path to peace unlikely. But Kissinger's claim that it was all the other side's fault is pathetically unconvincing.

Consider the two issues that he now suggests are the sticking point. The first, that of the peace supervision team, Kissinger treated lightly, indeed jokingly, at his press conference of Oct. 26. He quipped that this section of the draft agreement would "no doubt occupy graduate students for many years, and that 'only my colleagues' Ambassador William H. Sullivan, really understood it."

Moreover, the draft agreement explicitly ruled out treating South Vietnam as a juridically independent country. The very first paragraph of the summary published by Hanoi on Oct. 26, which Kissinger acknowledged as "a very fair account," said the United States would respect "the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements" (emphasis added).

In other words, the draft terms contained the Geneva formula of regarding Vietnam as one country, divided by a temporary military line. Since that has always been the view of Hanoi, it would hardly have tried to reopen this part of the agreement. And in fact there is no secret about who did: the United States, at the urging of Nguyen Van Thieu.

Why did Kissinger go back to Paris with fresh demands that have evidently made the whole agreement come unstuck? One explanation may simply be overconfidence: He and others in

## Claire Sterling From Rome:

One of the nicest things about living in this country (Italy) is the feeling that you don't really have to obey the laws here.

ROME.—Not content with grinding the faces of the tourists—whom, because of repeated hotel and airport strikes, have been forced to make their own beds and carry their own bags—Italy is now accused of hitting foreigners where it really hurts. Some who have lived here illegally for 10 or 20 years are reportedly being asked if their papers are in order, and some, whose papers aren't, are even said to have been deported.

Instant newspaper reports to this effect are spreading dismay around Italy's large foreign colony. One of the nicest things about living in this country is the feeling that you don't really have to obey the laws here. This is partly because Italian policemen often smile at foreign visitors, an overpowering experience for an American, say, coming to Rome after exposure to Parisian flics. But it isn't just the policemen. Such is, or was, the Italian government's indulgence that it actually has no idea how many foreigners are living here in more, or less, innocent sin.

As a long-time foreign resident, I might be in that class myself if reporters like me weren't entitled to an indefinite *permesso di soggiorno* (a permit to stay on after the first three months). I certainly know a lot of other foreigners who've been around quite a while without renewing, or even getting, a *permesso*. They may prefer not to go into the matter because they don't happen to have a work permit either and are in fact working. Or they may flinch from the hard benches and maddening queues for which, even in this land of harrowing bureaucratic tales, the foreigners' office at police headquarters is famous. Or they may be up to something shady, making contact with the authorities inadvisable. Whatever they come and stay for, the number of aliens, casually wandering in and out with no questions asked, would stand a U.S. immigration officer's hair on end.

Italy is one of the last countries on earth where this can still happen. It makes up for many of the expatriate's petty irritations (an Anglo-Saxon might spend a lifetime in Rome and never get over the shock of seeing a young man push in front of an old lady waiting on line in the post office). And it makes life unusually pleasant even for foreign correspondents tending to view Italian politics through the harsh optic of their own native countries (governed irreproachably by politicians who never take bribes or put politics above principles).

According to some of these correspondents, the golden days are over. Fright headlines suggest a nation-wide alien hunt, grueling interrogations, massive expulsions. Hundreds of foreigners are said to have been thrown out of the country on a week's if not a few hours' notice. One report said the Rome quarters alone were expelling 40 to 50 foreigners a day.

Well, it isn't. The figure for Rome is closer to four or five a day, hardly massive for a city overrun by millions of tourists, and not one is actually an expulsion. At worst, the alien concerned is "invited" to leave Italy, free to return when he gets a visa, if needed (Americans and Western Europeans don't need one), a working permit if he wants to work (procureable from Italian consulates abroad) and some reasonable way of showing he can keep himself financially. Except for a criminal record or a menace to public order, nobody meeting these normal conditions—incomparably more lenient than the financial, political and visa requirements facing an Italian who wants to visit the United States—is turned away.

For the most part, the few residents of long standing here who have been asked to leave are not so much defied as ignored. Italian immigration laws for years on end, a good many more are transient, stranded minors without a place to sleep or a dime in their pockets, who are usually turned over to their consulates. Quite a number are prostitutes, con men and suspected dope pushers. Others are believed to be, or to be connected with, racketeering running a black-slave underground from Africa to Europe's labor markets, and Arab terrorists.

May Be Sorry We may all be sorry the good old days are gone, if they are, but it is scarcely fair to blame Italy for enforcing its own laws as long as it is under no obligation to do so. Several episodes during the past year have obliged Italian police to take a closer look at some of the foreign characters burrowing unmolested in the woodwork: The mysterious death last winter of the millionaire publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, up to his neck in arms-running to terrorists in Palestine, Greece, South America and all Western Europe; the assassination of a Milan police commissioner, presumably by a foreign gunman; the disclosure of a thriving black-slave trade passing by way of Rome to France, Switzerland and West Germany; the murder of a noted Palestinian liberation leader in Rome last summer, and the sensational discovery that Arab students enrolled in the University of Perugia had helped to organize the Black September massacre at the Munich Olympic Games.

Since there are plenty of unsmiling Italian policemen too, mistakes have doubtless been made. But the copsack are not coming, yet. There is still enough bureaucratic inoucance around here for Italy to rate as a civilized country. All it is asking of its expatriates—those of us who aren't hardened criminals—is to get on line and get our papers stamped as everybody else does the world over. Come on, you cowards.

Letters Play It Again, ORTF

Few years ago, the France Musique radio programs used to be the best in the world and it was a joy to listen to them. But now during the past some time, so much noise, called the contemporary music, has been introduced in its programs, that one no more knows whether one is listening to the radio, or to the noise of cars, factories and buildings under construction, which is plenty in Paris. I hope the new ORTF director will restore the prestige of France Musique by putting back the good pure music. Music is a good institution and refuge for mankind from the agonizing mechanical modern life. It will be really sad, if the adventurists are allowed to corrupt it and replace it with soul-polluting noise.

A. K. SAJJAD, Paris.

## 1,500 Madrid Lawyers Meet, Declare 'Permanent Protest'

MADRID, Dec. 18 (UPI).—The General Assembly of Lawyers in Madrid today declared itself in a state of "permanent protest" following the government's decision to ban five candidates from standing for election to the governing body of the capital's bar association.

The elections were to have taken place today but were postponed after the mass resignation of all 54 candidates in sympathy with their five banned colleagues. In a display of solidarity today, the General Assembly of 1,500 lawyers approved by acclamation a six-point motion censuring the government for their "illegal action" in banning the five—including Spain's best-known Socialist leader, Enrique Tierno Galvan, and Christian Democrat Jose Maria Gil Robles, war minister during the Second Republic and Spanish Civil War.

## Israel Unaffected By UN Decisions, Mrs. Meir Says

JERUSALEM, Dec. 18 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir said yesterday that "the United Nations can decide whatever it likes. We have no choice but to do what is necessary for the Jewish state."

She charged that recent UN resolutions against Israel and on the problem of terrorism, "more than they harm us, serve to distract from the world body's standing in the world."

Speaking to the Jerusalem labor council, Mrs. Meir said that after the latest resolution ordering Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab land, "many nations told us not to take the outcome seriously." She added that the advice had come from many of the nations which had voted in favor of the resolution.

"Taking issue with 'those who accused us of always saying no,' Mrs. Meir declared:

"On the contrary, the Arabs have always said no. In 1947, we said yes to the UN partition plan for Palestine with its monster-map that gave us enclaves and corridors and so on. The Arabs said no to this map and went to war, and after 1948 we had a bigger state.

"In 1967, they said no again, and went to war. Now we want secure borders, and they still say no."

ed to the post for which they were candidates—that of president of the governing body. The government's action, however, had antagonized even the more conservative and moderate bar members, leading to today's display of solidarity.

The motion described the ban as "an abuse and aberration of power by violating the essential rights of bar members to freely choose their governing body."

The elections had aroused widespread interest in Spain. Together with those for "family delegates," who make up a fifth of the Spanish Cortes (parliament), they are the only elections in Spain which permit candidates to conduct an election campaign.

The general assembly motion said: "When the only areas of political participation allowed by existing laws are invalidated by clearly discriminatory decisions of the government, the professional bodies that are victims of this are in a distressing position."

The motion lamented that the government had introduced political factors into the professional life of the association.

One bar member, Manuel Jimenez de Parga, called for the resignation of Justice Minister Antonio Oriol Uquijo from the association, but this was not written into the motion.

"In any other country the minister would resign from his post," said Mr. Galvan, "but not here in Spain."

The association decided to continue with the present governing body until a changed situation made new elections possible.

Legal sources said that neither had much chance of being elected to the post for which they were candidates—that of president of the governing body. The government's action, however, had antagonized even the more conservative and moderate bar members, leading to today's display of solidarity.

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WINTER CULTURE—French Minister of Cultural Affairs Jacques Duhamel (at left in sled) at the opening of a new winter sports resort in the Jura mountains in eastern France, being pulled along by small reindeer and authentic Laplander.

## To Name New University President

### Heidelberg Students Block School Vote

HEIDELBERG, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Students waving Viet Cong flags today forced suspension of a meeting called to elect a new president of Heidelberg University.

The 127-member senate scheduled another attempt to hold an election early tomorrow to try to find a new university leader capable of restoring harmony after four weeks of unrest.

Two thousand of the university's 15,000 students participated in today's demonstration. They marched about three miles through Heidelberg to the university in a suburb.

A police car led the way through frosty streets. Marchers waved Viet Cong flags and banners demanding, "Fight the Police University," but there was no violence.

Faculty Divided

Arriving at the meeting hall, the demonstrators pushed their way inside and began shouting loud enough to drown out speakers. One group forced its way onto the speaker's platform, whereupon the senate chairman

declared the meeting adjourned until tomorrow.

Students are rebelling against the administration of West Germany's oldest university, and the faculty is divided in its loyalties. Furthermore, nobody wants the job of school president.

President Rolf Rendtorff quit his job Nov. 18 to protest the appointment of conservative assistants, who, he thought, "could hamper his reforms of ancient university rules and traditions."

Mr. Rendtorff is a liberal who sympathized with student opposition to Heidelberg's authoritarian lecture system, its rigid exam requirements and the exclusion of students from policy-making.

He wrote a new constitution that gave students some say over curriculum, exams and the choice of officials, and he allowed radical students to make politics on campus.

Until his departure, Heidelberg had only about 500 or 600 radicals who opposed capitalist society in general. But on Dec. 6, local government officials sent 2,000 policemen to close the campus for a day and bar a teach-in by leftists. Then, thousands of moderate

students swung behind them for a five-day student strike. The law school closed for the year. Many faculty members supported the boycott.

Last Friday, the committee charged with finding nominees for the rector's post tossed the ball back to the senate. Not one of the 25 professors interviewed would take the job.

## Britain Hits Amin's Take-Over Plans

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Foreign Office described the reported plan of Mr. Amin to take over British businesses as "wholly unjustified."

A Foreign Office spokesman said a full report had not yet been received of the text of Mr. Amin's broadcast or from the British Acting High Commissioner in Kampala, Harry Brind.

British officials said that if Mr. Amin means nationalization the government will press for prompt and adequate compensation. No indication was given of how the government will go about trying to secure such compensation.

## Eurocrats Delay Strike 2 Days

### Ministers of Enlarged EEC Open Talks

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—A total of nearly 30 ministers from the enlarged Common Market started a series of meetings here today to clear final problems before the entry of three new members on Jan. 1.

Over the next 38 hours, the ministers have to make a mass of technical decisions concerning the European Economic Community's external relations, its farming system and its internal institutions.

The work of the ministers, meeting in three separate sessions of the EEC Council, went ahead as scheduled after the suspension of a strike by 8,000 Eurocrats, EEC civil servants, only hours before.

The strikers agreed to go back to work for two days this morning when it appeared that the Council of Ministers was ready to reopen negotiations in a dispute over pay and other matters.

The foreign ministers of the nine nations elected former French Finance Minister Francois-Xavier Ortoli as president of the commission. The election was a foregone conclusion, since it is France's turn to occupy the presidency of the EEC executive.

One of the toughest bargaining sessions had been expected from the transport ministers of the six and the three new members—Britain, Ireland and Denmark—who discussed maximum dimensions for road haulage vehicles in the enlarged EEC. But the expected confrontation between the present members and the candidates did not take place.

The three candidates are op-

posed to the draft regulation already adopted by the Six, fixing the maximum axle weight at 11 tons and top overall truck weight at 40 tons. They successfully appealed to the Six not to force the decision through only days before they would have a full say in framing the regulation.

The candidates now have a 10-ton maximum axle weight and overall weights below the EEC 40-ton ceiling. Their objections are mainly on environmental and road maintenance grounds.

Agriculture ministers of the Nine made a good start by quickly settling prices and conditions for New Zealand butter and cheese exports next year to Britain. But they ran into difficulties on two other major issues that have to be settled before Jan. 1—the so-called refining margin to be paid to British sugar refiners and the timing for the payment of rebates on British whisky exports.

Meanwhile, the EEC signed five-year preferential trade agreements today with Egypt and Lebanon.

The accord with Egypt, negotiated over the last two years, provides for a tariff reduction of 55 percent by the community for industrial imports from Egypt as well as import concessions in the farm sector.

In return, Egypt will grant tariff concessions on industrial imports from the Common Market of up to 50 percent over the next three years.

Lebanese Ambassador Kacrouan Leblak, who signed for his country, said the accord would speed up the industrial and agricultural development of Lebanon through increased trade with the EEC. He stressed that the agreement must be completed by provisions for economic and technical cooperation between the two sides.

The accords are of the type already agreed between the community and a number of countries of the Mediterranean basin.

## Surgery for Economist

ROCHESTER, Minn., Dec. 18 (AP).—Economist Milton Friedman was reported in satisfactory condition after open-heart surgery Friday. Mayo Clinic surgeons performed the operation in St. Mary's Hospital, Mr. Friedman, 60, has suffered from coronary artery disease. He is a professor of economics at the University of Chicago, a news magazine columnist and a consultant to the Nixon administration.

All countries with a Mediterranean seaboard have, or are negotiating, links with the EEC, except for Syria and Libya.

The Egyptian agreement contains a clause saying it will have to be modified if the projected merger with Libya takes place.

The accord also noted that the two sides have reached a working arrangement concerning the Arab boycott of firms trading with Israel. In an exchange of declarations, Egypt agreed not to discriminate against EEC firms but said this will not apply to measures necessary for state security, the sources said.

## Actress Among 4 Dead in Crash Of Light Plane

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 18 (AP).—Actress and television personality Luba Liza was among four persons who were killed in a weekend crash of a light plane near here.

The police said the twin-engine aircraft disappeared from radar screens at the Burlington International Airport late Friday as it was approaching to land in a heavy snowstorm. The wreckage was found three miles from the runway.

The dead also included David Schapira, 38, of Newark, N.J., the pilot, Ira S. Meiselman, 23, of New York City, and Susan Schwager, 23, of West Hempstead, N.Y.

Miss Liza, 31, made her Broadway debut in the musical "Carousel" in 1961. She also appeared in "I Can Get It for You Wholesale" and the City Center revival of "West Side Story."

## Bejeweled Cup Stolen From U.S. Museum

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 18 (AP).—The theft of a gem-encrusted silver cup from the Minnesota Museum of Art was reported early today by Malcolm E. Lein, executive director of the museum.

Mr. Lein said the 14-inch treasure, called the "National Cup," was taken about 10 p.m. Sunday. It is studded with 129 emeralds, 162 diamonds, 13 rubies and six sapphires, he said. He declined to put a monetary value on the cup, designed by John Flaxman in 1826 as a commemorative piece for the king of England.

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## DANCE

### A New Look in Copenhagen

By Oleg Kerensky  
COPENHAGEN (IHT).—The Royal Danish Ballet owes its international reputation and popularity to its unique repertoire of 18th-century romantic ballets by August Bournonville. Foreign visitors to Copenhagen during the annual ballet festival in May expect to see "La Sylphide," "Napoli" or "Kermesse at Bruges" and it is productions like these which have made the company a welcome visitor to leading European and American opera houses.

But dancers cannot thrive on the endless repetition of old roles; they need new ones specifically created for them. And the new generation of theater-goers, as well as of dancers, wants something more up-to-date, more relevant. For years various people have been trying to meet this need in Copenhagen and now it looks as if Flemming Flindt, the company's young director, is succeeding. His early production of "The Three Musketeers" had too much spectacle and too little choreography while "The Lesson,"

based on the Ionesco play, was hardly for a mass audience. But his latest work, "The Triumph of Death," also inspired by Ionesco, is an enormous popular success; performances are always sold out and the audience contains a much higher proportion of young people than is usual at Copenhagen's Royal Theater.

#### Satire on Society

On a stage decorated simply with mobile scaffolding and multi-colored spotlights, 30 dancers enact, for well over an hour, a series of 12 scenes satirizing contemporary society and showing the constant presence of death in our midst. We see the meaningless hustle and bustle of the big city, interrupted by a funeral procession with death stepping out of the coffin. Death then stalks through the ensuing scenes, which include a prison cell with brutal guards who are suddenly afflicted with a fatal malady, a hospital in which the patients are killed by disinfectant sprays, an army in which the soldiers are shot while drilling, a fashion shop in which the customers fight over the clothes and strip each other naked, a wasteland in which garbage collectors dispose of human bodies and people dance in a whirlwind of old newspapers, and a finale in which clouds of smoke (representing fire or poison gas) come up from the orchestra pit and engulf the whole cast.

"The Triumph of Death" achieved notoriety at its premiere in February because of two brief nude scenes: Flindt himself is stripped naked in the disinfected episode and Vivi Flindt, his wife, leads the strippers in the gown shop. But in a city where nudity is easy to find, these things do not account for the popularity of the work. Despite its theme, it is extremely amusing and it gets a brilliant production, full of ingenious theatrical effects. Flindt depicts the action in appropriately grotesque mime and movement, admirably wedded to very attractive music by the Danish pop-folk group Savage Rose, played in fashionably loud stereo. Some of the music recalls French songs and the ballet as a whole is the kind of thing Roland Petit might conceivably have made. It should be seen in Paris and London, where its rare combination of show biz, theater of the absurd, satire and dance would appeal simultaneously to pop fans, intellectuals, ballet-goers and the sort of theatergoers who enjoy "Jesus Christ Superstar." Flindt even includes three girls in one dress, a tribute to "Hair."

#### The Nutcracker

But he has not deserted the classics, and his version of "The Nutcracker" is a big Christmas attraction. It is fairly conventional, with some good new touches. Instead of the over-familiar "Danse des Mirlitons" we have one of those gliding Georgian dances made famous by the Beriozka Ensemble; actually it's the first time I can recall seeing this beautiful effect in a classical ballet. Fredbjorn Bjornson as Madame Bonbonnière lives in one of those huge Russian dolls which have smaller ones inside, and he comes out with his children to do a clog dance reminiscent of Widow Simone in "La Fille Mal Gardée." Little

Clara is danced by a ballerina and does a solo jig in the second act. The Christmas party scene suits the Danes, including the children from the ballet school, perfectly and gives opportunities for detailed and varied interpretations.

In one cast, for example, Arne Bach plays the boy Franz as a simpleton who gets into trouble by accident, while in another, Frank Andersen plays him as a spoiled pretty boy. Both Kirsten Simonsen with her brother Flemming Ryberg and the young Annemarie Lydial with Peter Schauffens are flamboyant and assured as the Sugar Plum Fairy and her prince, and both couples dance well in the famous Ivanov pas de deux.

Flindt is now working on a new 50-minute ballet, "Felix Luna," to a commissioned score by Ole Buck. Judging from the section I saw in rehearsal, this may turn out to be very exciting, with lively and original movements, vaguely suggesting "The Rite of Spring," and with a compelling percussive score.

But as director of the company, Flindt also encourages choreographic talent wherever he can find it. Bruce Marks, the American dancer who now works in Copenhagen, made "Dichter-Heim" to the Schumann song cycle: a very charming romantic ballet with pastiches of "La Sylphide" and "Giselle," and some of the folksy steps of Robbins' "Dances at a Gathering."

#### "The Firebird"

Eske Holm, who used to dance with the Royal Danish Ballet, returned last week to play Ivan in his own new version of "The Firebird." It is full of interesting ideas: a firebird and a captive princess who are dual aspects of the same character, and a Kostchei who dies in the act of recreation with the firebird. Josef Svoboda's set, with grayish diamond shapes and a mirror, is attractive and mysterious but Jan Skalkicky's costumes, including black leather briefs for Kostchei and his followers, are rather vulgar. Holm's choreography, though sometimes original and inventive, sits oddly on the music and provides a strangely earthbound firebird.

Holm's "Orestes," just restaged in a revised form, is even more cerebral and demanding, and is hard to follow at first viewing. It contains too much mime and too little dance, but it has some striking tableaux and an effectively sinister chorus of black ravens, an atmospheric score by the Swedish composer Georg Riedel, and a strong role for Flemming Flindt as an Orestes who is reluctant to revenge his father's death. When Holm can match his ideas more equally with choreography and music, he may well produce a remarkable work.

One of the main pleasures of watching the Royal Danish Ballet is provided by the charm and vitality of the dancers. There are famous ones, like Niels Kehlert doing high splits in the air in "The Nutcracker," Russian dance, and there are lots of promising new faces. I look forward to seeing them take over the familiar roles in the Bournonville repertoire, which must not be allowed to die, and also to seeing them create the new roles which will be made for them by choreographers like Flindt and Holm.



## An Icy Coffin For African Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—African art is dead. Never again will Africa produce the objects which the rest of the world is gradually learning to admire. The art is dead because the faith and image of the world which produced it have been destroyed. And they were destroyed by the obvious power of the technological civilization of the West.

A collection of African works—such as the one now on display at the Orangerie des Tuileries (to Feb. 26)—always provokes mixed feelings within me. I admire them according to my uninformed lights (I doubt that very many experts have a thorough understanding of what these works imply) and I feel embarrassed. The embarrassment comes from the fact that I am looking at forms and fancies, while the African artist was creating forces. I know that we are not meeting.

As the author of the exhibition catalogue so rightly says: "The purpose of any African work is to assist man in his acts." A museum of course separates the object from the act and offers it only an icy coffin.

As Westerners, we can probably learn a lot from African art because our access is the reverse of the African attitude. Our ground is the objective, while the African who made these works rests on the subjective. In our eyes he appears to be walking on the ceiling.

We find ourselves evaluating an objective situation, taking a subjective step and thus emerging into another factual, objective situation. The African, on the contrary, evaluates the subjective situation, creates an object and thus emerges into a new subjective situation. The contrast is fantastic but I believe it is necessary that we learn to move from one attitude to the other. There is a synthesis to achieve.

The exhibition, composed of pieces from the French museums, is magnificent, and within the cold objectivity of the museum setting the works displayed burn with their own light.

Mother and child,  
Bamileke wood sculpture  
from the Cameroons.

## Remembering Christian Dior—the Gourmet

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—Christian Dior was a man of taste. He was director of a Paris art gallery before he reanimated haute couture just after World War II. He was a graduate of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, where French diplomats get their training, and a gourmet who presided over one of the best tables in Paris. He had the same regard for a fine sauce as for a fine seam.

Dior maintained three residences: an apartment on the Rue Octave-Feuillet in the 16th arrondissement, a weekend country house at Milly-la-Forêt and a vacation villa at Mougins near Grasse. His lunches and dinners were famous.

The number of guests was limited: there were usually four to eight. "Never fewer than the graces, never more than the muses," he said. Conversation was as brilliant as the menus. Dior familiars included Jean Cocteau, poet Max Jacob, decorator Christian Bérard and composer Henri Sauguet.

Fifteen years after Dior's death at 34, meals are still remembered with nostalgia by his guests. The host, however, kept no record of the recipes used in his homes.



Bonché portrait  
of the late  
Christian Dior.

Two years ago, Jacques Rouët, the director of the Maison Dior, sought out the couturier's former chef, Georges Huillier, now in retirement. The resulting volume, "La Cuisine Cousu-Main," is a deluxe Dior-style production. The heavy coated stock is a pale Trianon gray, a shade iden-

tified with the House of Dior. The cover is a silvery sheet of anodized aluminum, applied by hand. The process is costly but it has a certain practicality. The book—if it ever makes the trip to the kitchen—can be wiped clean.

For the 11 illustrations, Rouët

called on René Gruen, who made his reputation with drawings for Dior publicity in the days of the New Look. The marginal annotations are by Robert Courtine. The super-touch is a slip-on jacket of perlergias.

Dior was born in Normandy, where they like their cooking rich. His family was well-to-do. In his own households, the hare à la Royale was prepared with Chamberlain, a seigneur among Burgundians, reputed to have been Napoleon's favorite. Dom Perignon was a staple in the Dior kitchens, used in many dishes from partridge à la Champenoise to a matelote of eels. A dash of the Dom Perignon even went into a peasant salad of dandelion greens and bacon.

#### The Preface

Raymond Thuillier wrote the preface. Dior was a regular visitor to Thuillier's three-star restaurant at Les Baux-de-Provence. Recalls Thuillier, "One day I gave him scrambled eggs with truffles."

Dior exclaimed, "This is unreal to me! Let us render glory and homage to the God who in his infinite goodness placed the mouth close to the mind."

Dior enjoyed the delights of the table less wisely than well. He died of a heart attack in Montecatini where he had gone to take a cure for his liver.

"La Cuisine Cousu-Main" is a delicious memory book. It is not for beginners. Dior ran fancy establishments. The sherry oysters, however, are not too complicated:

Poach 18 dozen oysters in their own liquid. Place the oysters in the half-shell on a bed of sea salt.

Reduce two sherry glasses of heavy cream to which has been added a finely chopped shallot. Pour over the oysters, sprinkle with bread crumbs and heat for several minutes under the grill.

("La Cuisine Cousu-Main," Limited edition of 4,035 copies. Available only from the Boutique Christian Dior, 32 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 75008. Price: 190 francs.)

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new stage productions in New York:

"Don Juan," the Mollère play, at the Lyceum Theater, got favorable reviews from both critics who reported. Clive Barnes, the Times reviewer, wrote: "The play has been adopted and staged by Stephen Porter—and it sparkles. Some of the sparkles appear to derive from better vintage than others, but this was perhaps inevitable... A few cheap usages fell ugly on the ear—most of them getting a few possibly guilty laughs—but the essentially satiric and moral tone of the play was maintained." As William Glover praised: "Mollère's rarely done 'Don Juan' pulses with dark comic vitality... A most commendable excursion into a type of drama rarely seen these nights around Broadway." Both reviewers praised Paul Hecchi's Don Juan and John McMartin as the servant Scaramello.

"The Last of Mrs. Lincoln," at the Anta Theater, has Julie Harris "giving the finest performance" of her career, according to William Glover of the Associated Press. The play, by James

Prideaux, is a "sensitive revelation of a woman's heart and spirit under ordeal" and Miss Harris plays her role with "attentive care... and restraint." Clive Barnes of The New York Times had some reservations: "The play is slightly old-fashioned... its texture is decidedly episodic, even patchy, yet it has spilt moments of valid melodrama." Prideaux's drama centers on Mrs. Lincoln's last years, from soon after her husband's assassination until her death at her sister's house in Springfield in 1882. Barnes says that Miss Harris does "both Prideaux and Mrs. Lincoln a great service" in her interpretation of the role. Directed by George Schaefer, the cast includes Tobias Haller as Tad and David Rounds as Robert, Laura Deane as Mary Lincoln's sister and Kate Wilkinson as a Springfield neighbor.

"The River Niger," by Joseph A. Walker, is a "melodramatically metaphorical excursion into the black experience," says William Glover of the Associated Press. Set in Harlem, the plays centers on a laborer "reduced to alcoholic sublimation of lifelong burdens." When not writing poems, Glover says, "Johnny Williams dreams of racial nobility." There are enough counterplots for an afternoon of soap operas. "The play wanders and swirls but covers a lot of interesting ground," Mel

Gussow, writing in The Times, found the play "powerful and compassionate... with a universality that should make it relevant to white and black audiences... it suffers only in that it tries to cover too much ground." The production is by the Negro Ensemble Company at the St. Marks Playhouse.

"The Children," at the Other Stage of the New York Shakespeare Festival's Public Theater, revolves around a beautiful woman who is dying on a farm in the American Midwest. "She is beautiful, the wife of an artist and his favorite model," says Clive Barnes in The Times. "She has had children, she has had

lovers. The two children and the most important of her old lovers are gathered in the farmhouse for her death." But, says Barnes, this is only apparently the situation, for playwright Michael McGuire enmeshes his play in enveloping fantasy.

Guire's writing is either archaic or ornately poetic, its tone rather teasingly ponderous... it is a play possibly more worth doing than worth seeing." AP critic William Glover says that it's the "weirdest farm family since Dorothy took off from Kansas for Oz... the spectator faces an endless, sometimes soporific challenge to understanding because of McGuire's prose litanies. The striving for effect is constant." Paul Schneider directed.

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## BUSINESS

## FINANCE

## Bonn Warns 10% Surtax Under Study

### Upcoming Wage Talks To Determine Outcome

BOON, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has warned West Germans that the government might tax away excessive wage or price increases in 1973.

A 10 percent surcharge next year on income and company tax was "thinkable, possible and may be necessary," Mr. Schmidt said in a weekend radio interview.

This would depend on the outcome of forthcoming wage and salary negotiations, he said, where trade unions are demanding an average increase of about 11 percent for iron and steel, engineering and public service workers.

In a statement to the Bundestag on Friday, Chancellor Willy Brandt made a strong appeal to union leaders not to press for too high wage increases.

Government sources, noting that it was unusual for a government leader to refer directly to current negotiations, said Mr. Brandt was clearly determined to throw his personal and political authority into the fight against inflationary wage increases.

Mr. Schmidt stressed in his radio interview that public service workers would have to make do with far lower pay rises than in the past two or three years, during which increases averaged out at 10 percent overall.

## Japan Eyes Easing Bar on Competition

TOKYO, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Japan is preparing to open most of its industries to full participation by subsidiaries of foreign firms in a trade liberalization move designed to resist pressure for another revaluation of the yen. Finance Ministry sources said today.

The move is included in a new program to be submitted to the Foreign Investment Council shortly for consideration and approval.

At present only 50-60 joint ventures are automatically permitted in the majority of Japanese industries. About 200 industries have already been freed for 100 percent subsidiaries of foreign firms, but they are either industries in which foreign countries are not interested or those in which Japanese firms are too strongly competitive.

The Finance Ministry sources said a cabinet council of economic ministers might be held to endorse the proposed new program even before a new government is formed by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, expected by Christmas.

The proposed measures are expected to have a strong impact on foreign competition in some industries, particularly electronics and computers.

The sources said only bold steps to liberalize trade and capital would convince the rest of the world that Japan is seriously considering the economic interest of other countries as well as its own.

The trade surplus figure may reach \$9 billion in the financial year ending March 31, 1973.

The sources said that trade and capital liberalization in itself may not immediately reduce the surplus to a large extent. But it would give Japan time to expand its economy sufficiently to change the pattern of its balance of payments without another revaluation of the yen.

## U.S. Devaluation Yet to Succeed

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ).—It is exactly one year since the dollar's devaluation, and, for U.S. exporters, there might be cause to celebrate the anniversary.

U.S. exports have risen 10 percent to \$40.3 billion in the first 10 months this year. That is the good news that was expected after the new currency value established last Dec. 18 at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

But the value of imports to the United States increased even more rapidly and reached \$45.5 billion by the end of October. The result is what a European analyst calls a "walloping" trade deficit of about \$5.3 billion so far this year, already more than twice the deficit for all 1971 that helped lead up to the devaluation.

However a survey of European economists, business leaders, trade and government officials indicates widespread confidence that the currency measures will eventually help produce a U.S. trade surplus—although no one is predicting the exact date.

"The improvement is bound to come," says an official with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). GATT report predicts that the devaluation's effects on trade will begin to be felt substantially in 1973.

While assurances like this are perhaps psychologically beneficial, U.S. trade officials throughout Europe are discovering that relatively few U.S. corporations have used the devaluation to lower their prices to reflect the dollar's decreased value and thus to make their goods more competitive.

Only about one-third of U.S. exports to West Germany, for instance, cost less in marks, a U.S. Embassy trade official says. Although the mark was revalued upward by 13.57 percent against the dollar, most exporters continue to charge their German customers the same prices as before devaluation. In effect they are either raising their own profits or retaining margins that would have been pared by rising costs.

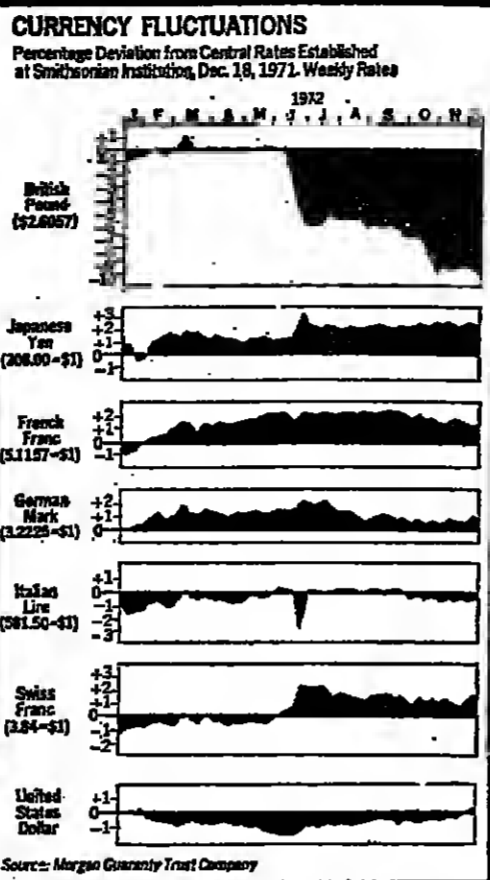
Spot checks throughout Europe show a general pattern of resistance by U.S. manufacturers to lowering prices because of devaluation. An official with Honeywell Ltd. in Britain says that prices "aren't based on devaluation but on the marketplace" and adds that price is not a major factor in selling most U.S. computers.

"If you look at U.S. exports on the whole," a U.S. trade official says, "no more than 20 percent, and maybe considerably less, are price-sensitive."

Some U.S. economists and government officials may appear uneasy that the devaluation has not produced more apparent effects yet on the U.S. trade balance. But most European economists say there is no cause for concern and urge patience. "Our experience is that it would take a very fine tool to discern any difference after just one year," says Nicolas Pless, chief economist at GATT.

He is skeptical over proclamations that October's deficit of "only" \$415 million, compared with September's \$613 million, is evidence of a major turnaround in U.S. trade.

"When a patient is ill and you have to take his temperature every hour," Mr. Pless says, "then he's jolly ill. The situation will have im-



proved when no one is looking at the monthly figures so avidly."

The worsening U.S. trade deficit in the months after devaluation has not really been unexpected. Economists say that only in the long run are international trading patterns affected by new currency values. "Buying patterns don't change overnight because prices have changed," a U.S. trade expert says.

But GATT officials are worried that a "pre-occupation" with a trade balance could lead Washington to overemphasize the importance of exports. A recent GATT study states that the increasing growth of U.S. foreign investment makes it "less and less necessary for the United States to run a surplus on visible trade" in order to achieve a balance-of-payments surplus. The study predicts, as a result of the currency realignment, the "gradual disappearance of the underlying overall balance-of-payments deficit, which had proved intractable in the past 17 years."

European inflation rates have been running higher than the U.S. rate recently. In coming months, this discrepancy also will contribute more heavily to an improved U.S. trade balance than devaluation of the dollar, numerous sources believe.

Because Europe's wage and raw-material costs are rising at a faster inflationary rate than America's, analysts say, prices of European-made goods should increase at a more rapid rate than those of U.S. exports, thereby making the U.S. goods more competitive.

## Algeria Signs Big Gas Deal With Europe

### 20-Year Contract One of Biggest Ever

ALGERS, Dec. 18 (AP).—A consortium of European companies has signed a mammoth contract with Algeria for the supply of 13 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year for 20 years. Deliveries are to start in 1977-78.

The gas is to be sold principally in Belgium, France and West Germany.

The companies are Bayerische Ferngas of Munich, Distgaz of Brussels, Gasversorgung Süddeutschland of Stuttgart, Gas de France and Saar Ferngas of Saarbrücken.

The contract was signed with Sonatrach, the Algerian state-owned oil and gas authority.

The value of the contract was not given, but is believed to be worth several billion dollars, and represents one of the largest international gas deals to date.

An initial protocol was signed last May and the final signature still has to be approved by authorities in the various European countries.

Sonatrach will handle the operation on Algerian soil from pumping to liquefaction. Facilities are to be constructed near Algiers.

In addition, Sonatrach can participate in the overseas portion of the contract by supplying up to half the number of special gas tankers needed.

Approval of the contract by the European governments involved must come before March 15, according to the contract conditions. In addition, the consortium is committed to secure financing to cover the foreign currency needs of Sonatrach's part of the deal and will help the authority to obtain the necessary foreign credits to cover the local currency costs.

Gas Indications in Switzerland

BERN, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ).—Bernische Erdöl (BEAG) has found "strong" indications of natural gas at 4,500 meters in an area southeast of here, but it will take at least two months before it is known whether the gas is commercially exploitable. Willy Zeiger, company president, said today.

He said drilling, the first deep drilling in Switzerland, will continue to a depth of about 5,500 meters. He said the test boosted his optimism about finding oil in Switzerland, now completely dependent on foreign imports.

BEAG is drilling in association with a Swiss subsidiary of Sté. Nationale des Pétroles d'Alsace of France.

## BAT Wins Takeover

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ).—British-American Tobacco Co. said today it has obtained effective control of International Stores Ltd. In mid-November, BAT raised its bid for International, a U.K. grocery chain, to securities valued at the equivalent of \$168 million from a package valued at \$155 million offered Nov. 1. The bid has been accepted by holders of 81.2 percent of International outstanding common stock.

## EEC Opens Inquiry

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market Commission has opened an anti-trust investigation into the EEC publishing industry, commissioning Albert Borechette said today. However, he denied reports that the Hachette Group, of France, is being singled out for scrutiny.

## Stocks Recoup Part of Early Plunge

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Prices fell sharply across a broad front on the New York Stock Exchange today, as investors got their first chance to react to the surprise breakdown in Vietnam peace talks. It was the market's biggest setback in more than 16 months.

The sell-off stemmed directly from disclosures by White House adviser Henry A. Kissinger on Saturday that negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam had so far failed to reach what President Nixon regarded as "a just and fair agreement" to end the war.

The market's largest decline

## Dow Index Off 14 As Talks Stall

In Wall Street, the surprise was complete and the response was swift. The expectation of peace was a major factor in the strong rally of the last two months that lifted stock prices to record levels. The Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 13.99 to 1,013.25. At 10:30 a.m., mirroring the week-end build-up of sell orders at the opening, the Dow was down by 17.01. Prices rallied a bit at mid-session and then weakened again in the final hour.

This marked the largest decline

since the Dow dropped 14.89 on Aug. 3, 1971, when fears of continued inflation and a possible prime-rate increase sent prices tumbling.

On Oct. 26 of this year, when Mr. Kissinger issued his famous statement that "peace is at hand," the Dow closed at 950.56. A massive recovery in stock prices, reflecting hopes of peace, the strong economic expansion and the expectation of President Nixon's re-election by then was already under way.

Only a small minority of issues escaped today's battering. Mountain Fuel Supply was a standout gainer, climbing 5/8 to 100 3/8 after setting a record high at 101 1/2. Its stake in an oil and gas discovery well in Wyoming has fueled the remarkable gain in this stock in recent months. Some brokers noted that possible pressure on short sellers in Mountain Fuel might be a factor in the recent pyrotechnics. The stock traded as low as 31 1/4 earlier this year.

Gold issues were the only group showing any spark. Doman Mines and American-South African Investment rose more than a point each, responding to higher gold bullion prices abroad.

Leasco Drops

Leasco, the day's volume leader, fell 3 5/8 to 18. It was the subject of bearish comment in a published report.

Also active and in retreat were Crowell, Collier, down 3/8 to 17 7/8; McDonnell Douglas, off 1 3/4 to 35; and American Telephone, down 5/8 to 51 3/4.

ITT fell 1 to 59. IBM dropped 3 5/8 to 394 1/2. Polaroid was off 3 3/4 to 127. Xerox slipped 1 1/8 to 148 5/8 and Burroughs fell 1 5/8 to 22 1/2 (ex-dividend).

American Stock Exchange prices also showed sharp declines, with the index off 0.14 to 36.39.

Leasco warrants led the most active list, closing at 4 7/8 for a loss of 1 1/4. Opening of trading in the issue was delayed due to an influx of orders. The current issue of Barrons contains an article that questions some Leasco accounting practices.

Second most active was Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel, which closed at 42 1/2, up 5 3/8.



Pierre Dordain



Eugene A. Sekulow

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Pierre Dordain, formerly managing director, has succeeded P. Guy Newton, who recently resigned as president of General Motors France.

At RCA International, Eugene A. Sekulow has been elected vice-president, effective Jan. 1. He succeeds Charles E. Denny who is returning to the U.S. parent company.

Peter G. Lymbrey has been named general manager of London-based Neppo Europe Ltd., a New England Petroleum subsidiary.

American Express International Banking Corp.-Paris has named Alfred N. Beadleston 3d as vice-president, Mr. Beadleston, formerly a U.S. government economic and financial adviser, will manage AIEBC banking activities in France.

## Money Supply In U.K. Up 4.8%

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ).—Britain's seasonally-adjusted money supply expanded 4.8 percent in the three months ended Nov. 15, or at an annual rate of 19.3 percent, Bank of England statistics show.

The broadly-defined money supply includes currency in circulation, cash and time deposits at banks and resident foreign currency deposits.

The expansion in the broadly-defined money supply was somewhat higher than had been generally expected in view of the steep rise in interest rates in recent months. Nevertheless, the quarterly rate, on an annual basis, was well below the actual rate of increase in the previous 12 months. In the year ended Nov. 15 the broadly-defined money supply expanded about 23.7 percent.

## Stock Prices 'Up Beyond All Logic'

## Inflation Hitting Greece With a Vengeance

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Last week, an Athens newspaper cartoonist showed the American astronaut being met on the moon by a Greek lamb that had skyrocketed in price. Inflation is hitting Greece with a vengeance.

On Wednesday, police were called in at the Athens stock exchange to hold back crowds of

investors trying to buy in a bull market that has seen the value of many securities trebled in 1972. The authorities warned the next day that they would take action to halt speculation.

The army-backed government, boasting one of the lowest inflation rates in the world, clamped strict price controls in June 1971. Under the law, to raise a price tag merchants must convince the authorities that the increase is unavoidable—as is the case for most imported goods.

Despite this strict scrutiny, the Athens consumer price index rose by a record 5.3 percent between October 1971 and October 1972 and is still climbing. Moreover, the official index may not disclose the full extent of the actual increase, because customers were being forced to play black-market surcharges to obtain choice commodities.

"It works like this," one market expert explained. "Baby lamb was about \$1.66 a kilogram last year. When the price freeze was imposed it had already risen to \$2. On top of this the butcher adds an extra 50 cents as a hedge against his own squeezed profits and another 50 cents as a premium in case he was caught and fined."

The alternative for the housewife who refused to pay the extra dollar was to find that the butcher was "out of lamb." The authorities found that each time price controls were tightened, there was a shortage; milk and dairy products disappeared as producers withheld the goods until the government approved a price increase.

The rush on the stock exchange

resulted from creeping inflation, increased liquidity, and a ban on private gold transactions, at the same time that Greek investors have seen taxes biting deeper and deeper into real estate earnings.

The regime encouraged investments in securities in a bid to create a healthy capital market. But the effects of this goading got the stock exchange out of control. Total value of dealings in November exceeded \$34 million, compared with \$12 million last January.

There are only 84 listings on the Athens stock market, and almost all of them have made spectacular gains.

A warning came from Deputy Premier Nikolaos Makarezos, who told "those investors mobbing the floor of the stock exchange that they were victims of unscrupulous speculators who had pushed prices up beyond all logic."

The regime is evidently concerned by inflationary pressures, many of them due to the higher prices of imported goods since the Greek drachma followed the dollar in its depreciation.

The government wants to keep price controls mainly to avert labor unrest over wages. Such unrest has been kept under control by the authorities for more than five years, thanks to martial law and "friendly persuasion."

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing market rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

	Dec. 18, 1972	Previous
Stock Ex. (per \$)	2.348	2.350
Bols. Ex. (per \$)	44.35-35	44.25-30
Bols. Ex. (per \$)	44.15-15	44.05-10
Deutsche Mark	3.2993	3.2914-25
Danish Kroner	6.8299-10	6.8278-20
Escudo	25.78-28	25.78-28
Fr. Ex. (per \$)	5.17-125	5.095-0978
Fr. Ex. (per \$)	6.8299-10	6.8278-20
Guilder	2.3251-57	2.3222-48
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	32.10-20	32.10-20
Pesos	63.47-48	63.47-48
Schilling	23.15-15	23.15-15
Sv. Krona	2.465-50	2.465-50
Swiss franc	2.713-25	2.713-25
Yen	361.10	361.10

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(Continued on next page.)

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.
(Continued from preceding page)									
3000 20% IdahoPw 1.76	27	25	30	100	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	—
1972 16 Ideal Bas 70	180	170	100	100	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	—

1972—Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1972 16 Ideal Bas 70	180	170	100	100	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	—

1972—Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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1972—Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1972 16 Ideal Bas 70	180	170	100	100	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	—

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:	Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 2	1.10	1.05
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 2	1.05	1.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 2	1.15	1.10
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 2	1.10	1.05
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 3	1.05	1.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 3	1.00	0.95
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 3	1.10	1.05
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 3	1.05	1.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 4	1.00	0.95
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 4	0.95	0.90
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 4	1.05	1.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 4	1.00	0.95
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 5	0.95	0.90
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 5	0.90	0.85
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 5	1.00	0.95
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 5	0.95	0.90
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 6	0.90	0.85
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 6	0.85	0.80
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 6	0.95	0.90
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 6	0.90	0.85
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 7	0.85	0.80
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 7	0.80	0.75
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 7	0.90	0.85
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 7	0.85	0.80
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 8	0.80	0.75
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 8	0.75	0.70
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 8	0.85	0.80
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 8	0.80	0.75
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 9	0.75	0.70
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 9	0.70	0.65
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 9	0.80	0.75
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 9	0.75	0.70
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 10	0.70	0.65
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 10	0.65	0.60
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 10	0.75	0.70
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 10	0.70	0.65
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 11	0.65	0.60
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 11	0.60	0.55
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 11	0.70	0.65
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 11	0.65	0.60
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 12	0.60	0.55
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 12	0.55	0.50
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 12	0.65	0.60
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 12	0.60	0.55
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 13	0.55	0.50
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 13	0.50	0.45
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 13	0.60	0.55
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 13	0.55	0.50
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 14	0.50	0.45
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 14	0.45	0.40
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 14	0.55	0.50
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 14	0.50	0.45
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 15	0.45	0.40
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 15	0.40	0.35
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 15	0.50	0.45
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 15	0.45	0.40
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 16	0.40	0.35
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 16	0.35	0.30
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 16	0.45	0.40
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 16	0.40	0.35
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 17	0.35	0.30
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 17	0.30	0.25
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 17	0.40	0.35
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 17	0.35	0.30
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 18	0.30	0.25
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 18	0.25	0.20
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 18	0.35	0.30
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 18	0.30	0.25
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 19	0.25	0.20
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 19	0.20	0.15
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 19	0.30	0.25
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 19	0.25	0.20
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 20	0.20	0.15
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 20	0.15	0.10
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 20	0.25	0.20
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 20	0.20	0.15
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 21	0.15	0.10
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 21	0.10	0.05
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 21	0.20	0.15
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 21	0.15	0.10
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 22	0.10	0.05
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 22	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 22	0.15	0.10
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 22	0.10	0.05
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 23	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 23	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 23	0.10	0.05
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 23	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 24	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 24	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 24	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 24	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 25	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 25	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 25	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 25	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 26	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 26	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 26	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 26	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 27	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 27	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 27	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 27	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 28	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 28	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 28	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 28	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 29	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 29	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 29	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 29	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Winter No. 30	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Winter No. 30	0.00	0.00
WHEAT	Hard Red Spring No. 30	0.05	0.00
WHEAT	Soft Red Spring No. 30	0.00	0.00

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972	Dec. 18, 1972
1972 16 Ideal Bas 70	180	170	100	100	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	—

This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.

New Issue

December 19, 1972

\$35,000,000

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# Give and Take.

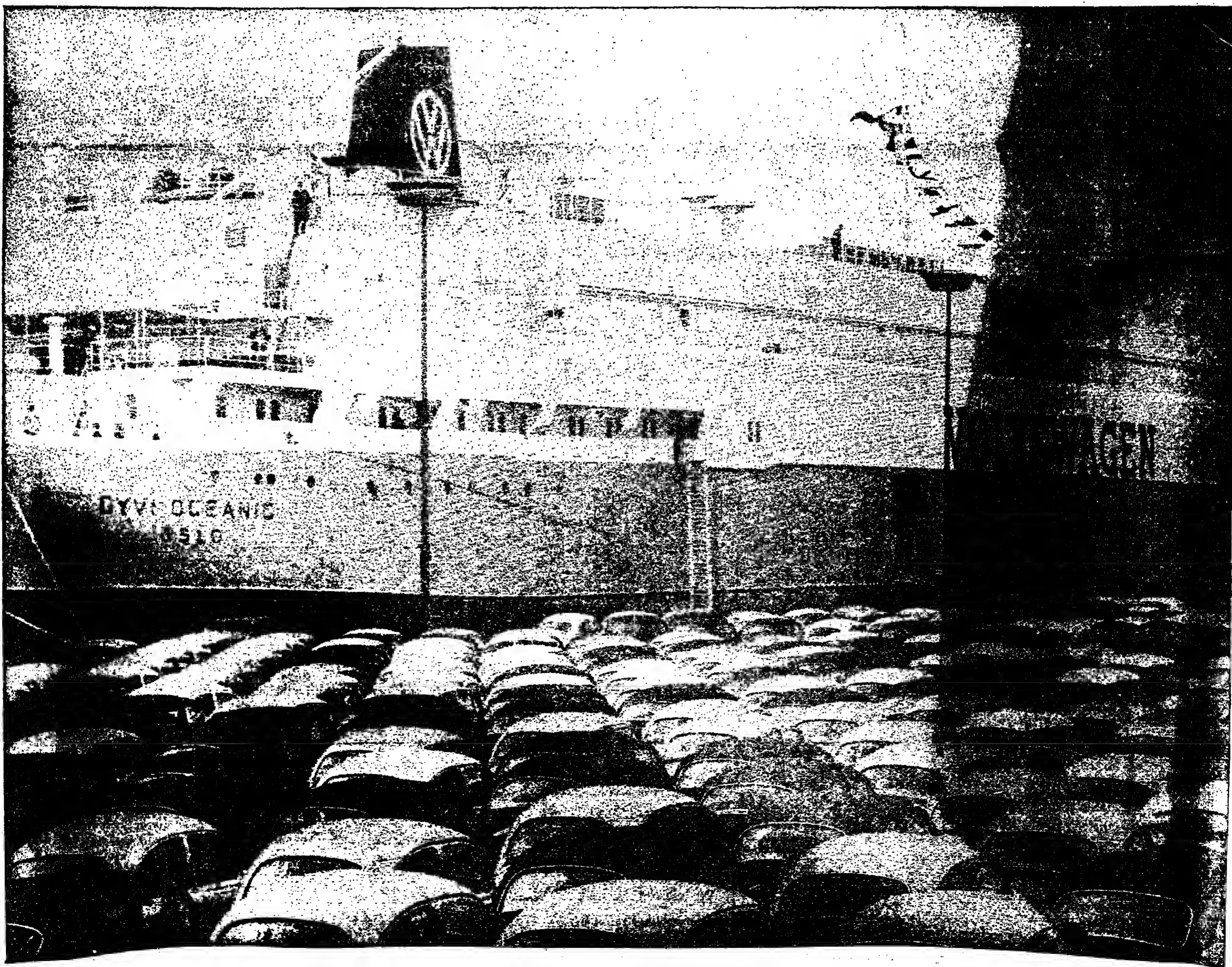
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At the moment Volkswagen produces about 10,000 automobiles every day. In addition to the 6 plants in the Federal Republic of Germany where VWs are produced, they are also manufactured in Brazil, Mexico and the Republic of South Africa. Other subsidiary and sales companies in Germany and abroad help us to make the best of the sales opportunities which the world's markets have to offer. About 200,000 people work within this industrial group and to these must be added the thousands upon thousands who earn their livelihood within the international Dealer Organization. Nearly 10,000 authorized VW outlets in 140 countries are responsible for looking after Volkswagen automobiles — total production so far adds up to almost

22 million. And with 70 ships — with a cargo capacity of over 1 million tons — VW has the largest private fleet of ocean-going ships on charter at its disposal. However, before shipments go off all over the world, materials have to be purchased from all over the world. VW is a major customer for some 5,000 suppliers who send huge quantities of coal, iron, sheet steel, magnesium, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, aluminium, textile materials, tyres, cables, lamps, glass, batteries, speedometers, clocks, horns, paint, switches (to name a few). These facts show that the Volkswagen Story is not only a tale of success on a world-wide basis. It is also an example of what free enterprise is capable of achieving on the

world's market. Give and Take: that is the deeper significance which lies behind every commercial transaction. For — who does not benefit from an exchange of products, from the interplay between the economies of nations and of the world as a whole? Everybody knows that today, economic and technological developments have a far-reaching effect on the life of the private individual and on society. Developments in these fields concern us all. And in addition, human relationships and ties extend across frontiers and are of great significance too, since they assist in breaking down prejudices and building understanding. We all profit from the countless avenues which World Trade opens up for us.



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—1972— Stocks and										—1972— Stocks and										—1972— Stocks and												
High	Low	Div	In	\$	Sis.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div	In	\$	Sis.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div	In	\$	Sis.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

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(Continued on next page)

*All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

## New Issue

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only*

**A special issue of 804,734 shares of**

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*(a société anonyme incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg)*

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**\$13,500,000**

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Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, Luxembourg		Crédit Industriel et Commercial
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December 15, 1972

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December 19, 1972

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## Art Buchwald

## Warce Is at Hand

WASHINGTON—It is obvious from the recent Kissinger talks in Paris that we have been unable to work out a true peace treaty in Vietnam.

Halley Hegelstein, a political science professor, maintains that the most we can get out of Indochina is a "warce."

"What is a warce?" I asked him.

"It is neither peace nor war; it is actually a combination of both. For some time now, the world has needed a new word to describe the situation many countries are in. In the Middle East, you do not have peace, nor do you have a fighting war. The English language has no word for this predicament. I invented one which I call 'warce.'"

"How would warce apply to Vietnam?"

"If the United States signs a treaty with Hanoi which the South Vietnamese refuse to ratify, you will have a state of warce. President Nixon may call it a peace, but he would only be kidding himself and the American people."

"What would the warce consist of?" I asked.

"You would probably have a cease-fire with some fighting on both sides. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong will continue sporadic probing of the South Vietnamese defenses and the South Vietnamese probably will

make occasional attacks on Viet Cong strongholds. But both sides will probably be stalemated and the warce could continue for years."

"Well, I guess a warce in Indochina is better than nothing," I said.

"It might be the coming thing. Since peace treaties are so hard to come by, I would advocate that nations sign warce treaties instead. It could save face on both sides. Many of our world leaders consider the signing of a peace pact a sign of weakness. But no one could criticize them at home if they said they had agreed to a warce."

"I imagine if he couldn't have it any other way, President Nixon would settle for a generation of warce," I said.

"The advantage of warce," Hegelstein said, "is that Congress wouldn't have to declare it. If the President decided he wanted to involve the country in a warce, he could do it on his own."

"And if he succeeded," I said, "he could be nominated for the Nobel Warce Prize."

"I believe the nation would thrive on a warce footing," Hegelstein said. "You wouldn't have to shut down your defense plants and put a lot of people out of work, and at the same time you would use very little of the stuff to kill people."

"And you could sell warce bonds to finance it," I added.

"It would also solve the military problem. In a period of peace, the armed forces find themselves in disrepute. But if we were at warce, our men in uniform would still be respected and there would be plenty of opportunity for promotion," Hegelstein said.

"The world is not ready for peace and may never be. At the same time, war is not the answer to our problems. Therefore, we must condition ourselves to warce—whether they be warces of liberation, limited wars or even World War. Vietnam may be the best test. If we can have a successful warce there, it will prove that it's possible to have a warce anywhere."

"That's a good thought to leave with people at this time of year, Professor."

"Thank you, Merry Christmas, and remember, warce on earth—good will to men."



Buchwald

## Irving Marder

## Sid Whipple, 85, Writes On

DARMSTADT, West Germany (UPI)—There is probably not much truth to the story, from a usually unreliable source, that Sid Whipple broke into journalism as a copy boy on Poor Richard's Almanac. But it is a matter of record that he once had the thankless task of trying to temper the prose of Westbrook Pegler, and that sometime later he turned up in the comparatively peaceful haven of the Pacific War theater as a replacement for Ernie Pyle, who had just been killed by a Japanese sniper.

Those two journalistic assignments of another era are separated in time by about a generation, but Whipple had already had a quarter-century's experience under his belt when he was exposed (as a news executive on the New York World-Telegram) to the terrible temper of Pegler. Whipple, a small man who weighs perhaps 115 pounds and who comes off as diffidently as an abeying bank teller, bears no visible scars from his association with the Red Boy of prewar American journalism. Which would seem to indicate an unusual measure of staying power beneath the herringbone-pickled exterior. Nonetheless, a new acquaintance meeting him at his desk in the newsroom of Stars and Stripes here, automatically checked the paternity of his hearing aid when he was told that Whipple has now entered his 85th year.

## The Emphasis

"I hate just sitting on my ass," he said with a shrug, almost apologetic grin. When you talk to him it becomes clear at once that he has no intention of being treated as a geriatric oddity. The fact that he is probably, as an avowed junior colleague put it, "the oldest working newsman in captivity"—that is merely incidental. As far as Whipple is concerned, the emphasis is on "working," not on "oldest."

His current role on the armed-forces daily is that of columnist, proprietor of a department called "Stop Me If You've Heard." The Whipple column, which appears once or twice a week, is a miscellany; the author is given a free hand. Sometimes he produces nuggets from his checked past, like the one in which an Army upstart almost succeeded in barring Whipple and several colleagues from the battlefield in Missouri in Tokyo Bay, where the Japanese surrender was about to be signed. But in conversation his interest centers on the present and future, and unlike most people of his vintage—he has to be prodded into talking about the past.

Whipple has been away from home almost as long as Bill Bailey. He first came to Europe in 1917 by catboat, and worked briefly for William Randolph Hearst. The celebrated yellow-press tycoon had started a weekly called the London Budget. But post-Victorian Britain was not yet ripe for Hearst, and the budget never rose. Young Whipple (who had begun his newspaper career five years earlier, at 18, in Lowell, Mass., his hometown) returned to the United States and, in and around the World War I era, worked for papers in Boston and Syracuse, and for Scripps-Howard in Washington and Denver.

Arriving eventually in New York, then as now the Big Time in U.S. journalism, he went to work for the World-Telegram, flagship of the Scripps-Howard empire. He was that paper's main columnist during that Golden Age, prior to World War II, when Ward Morehouse, Brooks Atkinson, Richard Watt, and George Jean Nathan were in their heyday.

When Whipple was sent out to the Pacific after the legendary Ernie Pyle had been killed, just before the end, he was around 57, pretty long in the tooth for diving into foxholes. But he stayed with the story until after Emperor Hirohito had made his announcement that (as Whipple recalled in a recent Scripps column) "... the war has not necessarily gone in our favor." Finding Japan to his

Sid Whipple at his desk in the newsroom of the Stars and Stripes office in Darmstadt.



Regis Scott

taste, Whipple stayed on, accepting a post under the U.S. occupation command as chief of the troop-information division in Tokyo. He came to Germany in 1945, taking over a similar post, and joined the editorial staff of Stars and Stripes in 1947.

Since he was then close to 80, it must have taken some impressive feat of will to convince personnel officers that he wasn't quite ready for the rocking-chair-and-dreaded-bat-but-he-was-good-at-this, having already convinced his wife, daughter, and grown-up grandchildren (all of whom live in the United States).

As for Whipple's recent visit to the Stars office, it remained only to put the obligatory question: What was the Big Story—the real blockbuster among all those thousands that are crumbing to rust-colored dust in the files of all those newspapers dating back to 1908 in Lowell, Mass.?

The boy, not alarmingly wrinkled face creased further in a grin. "The Lindbergh kidnapping, of course." Whipple is an authority on this famous case. He wrote two books about it, one of which ("The Trial of Richard Hauptmann," published by Century) has been a supplementary text at the University of Syracuse law school. He covered the entire story, including the trial, over a total span of two years, as chief of the United Press bureau that was set up in Flemington, N.J.

## A Footnote

The end of the trial provided, as a footnote to journalistic history, an agonizing mishap, the memory of which can still bring the cold sweat out on the brows of old-timers at Associated Press bureaus all over the world.

This was an era of the fiercest competition imaginable among wire service agencies. Both AP and its chief competitor, UP (the "U" had not yet been added) had prearranged signals whereby the jury's verdict could be flashed from the courtroom to the agency offices. But the AP's signal—an electric buzzer in a briefcase inside the courtroom—went off accidentally, transmitting the wrong signal: that Hauptmann was guilty but with a recommendation of mercy, meaning that he would escape conviction. Before a frantic wire bulletin could be put out with the right verdict—"guilty, period"—the damage was done. Papers all over the country were out on the street with banner headlines based on an error.

"We sat tight," Whipple said, "and still beat them by 40 minutes with the right verdict. But I went by the AP office later and those poor guys were sitting over their typewriters crying..."

## Publishers Say Play

## By Shakespeare Found

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (UPI)—The Felix Bloch theatrical publishing house has announced the discovery of a previously unrecognized play by Shakespeare and said that it would soon publish a German translation by Dieter Schamp, a theater historian and Elizabethan expert.

"The publishing house credited Mr. Schamp with proving that the play, 'The Birth of Hercules,' was by Shakespeare through examination of the handwriting of the manuscript, which is in the British Museum, and textual references."

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